The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

The Parisians Preparing to Leave Issy and Vanvres.

Concentration of the German Fire on the Former.

Gen. Chanzy Still Retreating Before the Germans.

A Battle on Sunday Unfavorable to the French.

Bourbaki Attempts to Relieve Belfort and Fails.

Reported Alarming Illness of Count Von Bismarck.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

The French Fire at Paris Improving—Serious Injury Done to the Germans on the West Side—Concentrated German Fire on Fort d'Issy.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Advices from Paris report that the fire of the French batteries is improving, and on the west side is especially effective, doing much damage to the German positions.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 16.—A concentrated fire is maintained on Fort d'Issy to prevent the French from repairing the breaches made in its walls.

Later from Paris—Removing Heavy Guns from Issy and Vanvres—King William Going to Chartres.

LONDON, Jan. 17—3 P. M.—A dispatch from Versailles announces that the French are removing their heavy guns from Forts Issy and Vanvres.

King WILLIAM visits Prince ALBRECHT, who is sick at Chartres.

German Pursuit of Gen. Chanzy's Army—Alencon Occupied by Them—A Fight on Sunday and the French Retreat Resumed.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 16.—The Prussians have occupied Alençon. [Alençon is situated in the Department of Sarthe, 105 miles west-south-west of Paris, on the River Sarthe. It contains 15,000 inhabitants, and is a manufacturing town solely, having no fortifications. The railroad from Tours, passing northward to Cherbourg, passes through Le Mans and Alençon.]

Gen. CHANZY continues his retreat in good order.

LATER.—Gen. CHANZY reports that the Prussians renewed their attack on his army on Sunday. The Twenty-first Corps fought well, and captured a number of prisoners. The Sixteenth Corps had a desperate struggle. The retreat continues.

Bourbaki's Campaign in the East—He Recaptures Montbeliard—An Attack on Strasbourg Apprehended—Poles Expelled from Alsace—The Army of the North.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 16.—The Army of the East, under Gen. BOURBAKI, is rapidly approaching Belfort, and news of the raising of the siege is momentarily expected.

LATER.—Gen. BOURBAKI, after a battle on Sunday, which lasted all day, occupied the town of Montbéliard and the adjacent villages.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The German garrison is strengthening the defenses of Strasbourg against a possible attack from BOURBAKI.

The Prussian Governor-General of Alsace has issued an order expelling all Poles from the province.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 16.—In the North the advance guard of Gen. FAIDHERBE's army has re-entered Albert.

Another Story of Bourbaki's Operations—A Repulse at Belfort.

BREVILLERS, Jan. 17.—BOURBAKI attacked the Germans at Belfort on the 15th, and was repulsed alone the whole line. The combat was obstinate, and lasted until dark. The French renewed the fight on the 16th, and were again repulsed with a heavy loss in killed.

Reported Alarming Illness of Count Von Bismarck—Mr. Odo Russell's Opinion—Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The *Herald* correspondent says: I have most unquestionable authority for stating that BISMARCK is very seriously, it is feared fatally, ill. Discredit all statements to the contrary, as energetic efforts are made to conceal the fact. I am able to state positively the exact words used by ODO RUSSELL, the English envoy at Versailles, last Saturday, which were: "I have just left BISMARCK, and I deeply regret to state my conviction that he has the mark of death on his countenance."

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—By the late advices from China it appears that twenty German vessels are laid up at Amoy on account of the war.

Forced Paper Issue of the Bank of France—English Aid for Non-Combatants at Versailles.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Bank of France has commenced the issue of forced paper money.

The Lord Mayor of London has opened a subscription for the benefit of the non-combatants at Versailles.

A Sensational Rumor in Washington—Disappointment of the Credulous.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A report was circulated this afternoon that the French had capitulated to the Germans; and it was further untruthfully asserted that a telegram to that effect had been read in the Senate. The consequence was, that inquiries were soon made at newspaper offices, gentlemen connected with foreign legations being among those anxious to learn whether the information was correct. There was not a little disappointment on their being informed that no such news had been received, some of the inquirers having given credence to the report.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Conference to Meet and Adjourn to Await M. Favre's Arrival—The Business Decided On—The English Agricultural Prospects.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The meeting of the Conference at the appointed time is certain, but an adjournment to await the arrival of M. FAVRE is probable.

Earl GRANVILLE will preside at the sittings of the Conference, which are to be held at the Foreign Office.

Rumors that the Conference will adjourn after the formal opening have received no confirmation.

A dispatch from Berlin affirms that the programme of the Conference has been definitely arranged.

The *Mark Lane Express* says the weather is favorable for grain, but damaging to root crops.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

MEXICO.

Burial of Senora Juarez—Volcanic Eruption—The Elections—President Grant's Message—The Revolution—An Indian War—No Cholera at Minatitlan.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 11, via HAVANA, Jan. 17.—The wife of President JUAREZ was buried in the family vault in San Fernando Cemetery. An eruption of the Ceboruco volcano destroyed several plantations and the villages of Ahuaiatelan, Ixlaw and Jaba. An eruption of Mount Orizava is very imminent. The election feuds are becoming intensified. No successor of IGLESIAS has been appointed yet. LERDO will resign this month, but the name of the person who is to succeed him has not been made known. The entire Press, and numerous political clubs, favor the re-election of JUAREZ. ROMERO, BALCARCEL and MEJIA will remain in the new Cabinet. It is expected that the adherents of PORFIRIS DIAZ will fuse with the partisans of JUAREZ.

President JUAREZ is denounced by some of the journals. It is alleged that he holds Mexico under American influence, and the re-opening of intercourse with Europoan nations is urged, in order to counteract this Yankee influence. That portion of President GRANT'S Message which relates to the Zona Libre is much commented on. The Press is generally against the measure, and suggest that even motives of prudence should prevent any difficulty with the United States, and end smuggling. FELIX DIAZ, the Governor of Oaxaca, announces that he had defeated and routed the rebellious Inchitecos on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. In Guerrero the revolution is increasing, and in an engagement with the insurgents, the Government troops were defeated and compelled to retreat. The insurgents now occupy Chilhancingo, Juetla and Cholopa. An Indian war has broken out in Yucatan. Five hundred warriors have taken the field.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A letter received at the Navy Department from the United States steamer *Kansas*, at Minatillan, Mexico, contradicts the report that cholera was raging at that port, and states that the disease is unknown there. It is one of the few locations around the West Indies entirely free from both cholera and yellow fever. The latest advices from the Tehauntepec surveying party in the interior report all in good health and spirits.

THE WEST INDIES.

Grappling for the Aspinwall Cable—Steam Communication with Jamaica—The Sunken Dock at St. Thomas—Wreck of a Schooner on the Cuban Coast.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 17, via HAVANA, Jan. 18.—The West India Cable Company's steamer *Dacia* is still engaged in the work of grappling for the broken Aspinwall cable, in 500 fathoms of water, with sandy bottom. The electricians are confident of the immediate recovery of the cable.

KINGSTON, Jam., Jan. 18.—A proposition from the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company that a steamer of the line call at a port of this island once a month, in consideration of an annual subsidy of £5,000, has been presented to the Legislature and referred to a Committee.

ST. THOMAS, Jan. 12, via HAVANA, Jan. 18.—The great dock sunk by the hurricane of 1867 has been completely raised, and towed into shallow water.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—The schooner *Clifford*, from Santiago de Cuba bound to Jamaica, has been wrecked at Ocho Rios. Efforts are being made to save the cargo.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—Seventy insurgents of Cienaga de Zapate surrendered with their arms today. The *Missouri* arrived this morning.

THE ALBANY EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Partial Examination of Filkins—An Adjournment to Consult Counsel and Permit Friends to be Present.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—A partial examination in the case of FILKINS, suspected of the express robbery, was had today. The prisoner during the examination sat cool and collected, showing not a sign of nervousness or uneasiness. With the exception of being rather travel-stained, he has not materially changed since he left the city. EGBERT ROCKWELL and Superintendent DWIGHT were examined, the former in relation to the crime and the latter in relation to the suspicion attaching to Mr. FILKINS.

DWIGHT testified that being informed that FILKINS had bought a pistol, he called on him to learn if it was so; FILKINS said he had not bought any pistol; then he asked him if he was looking for a pistol on Friday; FILKINS said yes; witness asked him where; he said he went into two brokers' offices; asked him where; said down on Plain, or Hudson, or Hamilton, or Division streets; he mentioned those four streets; asked him if he would not tell on what street the office was; he replied, "It is down where the express stable is;" asked what he wanted of a pistol, and what he was looking for a pistol for; he said his man VALLIANT had been attacked in the street one night, going home, and he had told him he would get a pistol for him; asked how long ago it happened, and after some hesitation he—

At this point Mr. S. W. ROSENDALE interposed, saying he had been retained as FILKINS' counsel, and asked that the examination be suspended until he could consult with his client. This was granted, and after this consultation ROSENDALE asked a postponement, to allow friends of the accused to be present. This was acceded to by Justice MCNAMARA, and the further examination was adjourned till to-morrow. FILKINS manifests no uneasiness in the matter.

DEITY AND THE CONSTITUTION.

The Proposed Amendment—Convention of Clergymen and Others in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—The Convention in favor of the recognition of the Almighty in the Constitution met here today. The call is signed by Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, of the United States Supreme Court, Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, Gov. Stewart, of Vermont; Gov. Harvy, of Kansas; Gov. McClurg, of Missouri; Ex-Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut; Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston; Jay Cooke and the late Stephen Colwell, of Philadelphia; Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburg; Bishops McIlvaine and Huntington, of the Episcopal Church, and others. It is as follows:

"There is no political document so all-important to the American statesman and the American citizen as the Constitution of the United States. All law, all customs, all forms of administration are shaped by it. Everything in any State, corporation, or business which affects a citizen in the remotest degree as to 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,' is tested by it, and stands and works only as it agrees with it. Year by year its molding power is felt. The President, the Congress and the Courts are coming more and more into evident agreement with what is there written. Our statesmen and our whole people are learning their Americanism, as to its letter and spirit, from that great instrument. But, at the same time, it is a serious matter, if that Constitution should be found wanting in any principle, or any matter of fact. The deficiency will in due time work mischief. Error in the Constitution will work as powerfully as truth, and there is one most unfortunate omission. God and Christianity are not once alluded to, although the Constitution purports to represent the mind of a Christian people, who in all their State Constitutions had made explicit reference to both God and religion. Hence it is that all the laws of this country in favor of a Christian morality are enacted and enforced outside of the Constitution. They rest only upon the basis of what is called common law. We have strictly no oath, no law against blasphemy, Sabbath-breaking or polygamy, that has any better foundation.

The National Association which has been formed for the purpose of securing such an amendment to the Constitution as will remedy this great defect, invites all American citizens who favor such an amendment, without distinction of party or creed, to meet in convention in Concert Hall, Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M."

The convention will continue in session during Wednesday and Thursday, and addresses of special interest may be expected at the evening session.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the America from Japan and China—Fourteen Young Japanese Noblemen En Route to Enter a New-York College—Other Distinguished Passengers—Discharge of a Thief Convicted on Chinese Testimony.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The steam-ship *America*, from Hong Kong via Yokohama, arrived today. She brings forty passengers for San Francisco; fourteen for New-York, overland; one for England, overland; fourteen young Japanese noblemen for New-York, overland, and 160 Chinese. She also brings a full cargo of teas and other miscellaneous goods, the manifest of which has not yet been received at the Merchants' Exchange. The young Japanese noblemen are going to New-York to college. Among the passengers also is his Excellency ITO FUGAI HINFUSMI, Assistant Minister of Finance of the Empire of Japan, who is accredited as Commissioner to the Government of the United States. His suite includes secretaries, physicians, aids, &c., in all twenty-two persons. They will remain here for two weeks, and visit the public institutions of San Francisco before proceeding to Washington. HE-WIS-ING, a famous Chinese missionary, formerly a resident of New-York, is also among the passengers. ITO FUGAI HINFUSMI was formerly Governor of Nagato. It is announced that his mission to the United States is to study our financial system—the Currency, Treasury, and Revenue laws. It is said that he is a man of liberal views, and is well-disposed toward foreigners in Japan. He has been liberally educated. Physically he is a man of fine appearance. Several of ITO'S companions are Japanese bankers. The movements of the party on this coast will be under the direction of Mr. CHAS. WALCOTT BROOKS, the Japanese Consul....The Pacific Railroad Company has placed on record a mortgage proving all lands unsold in California for $10,000,000. ....Rain commenced falling here today. It is apparently general throughout the State.... Under a recent decision of the Supreme Court of California, that Chinamen cannot testify against white men, GEORGE D. WILSON, who has been in jail under an indictment for stealing $100 from a Chinaman, was discharged without a trial today.

NEW SENATORS.

Election of Mr. Ferry to Succeed Mr. Howard, of Michigan—Senator Saulsbury, of Deleware to be Succeeded by His Brother.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 18.—The Legislature met in joint convention at noon today, and formally declared Representative T. W. FERRY elected successor to Senator HOWARD.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 18.—LEVI SAULSBURY was yesterday elected United States Senator, to succeed his brother, the present Senator.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 18.—The Missouri Legislature, this A. M., elected a United States Senator to succeed CHARLES D. DRAKE, who has resigned. The following is the vote:

Blair	102
Henderson	59
Benjamin	5

The new Senator's term of service will expire on 4th March, 1873.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 18.—P. W. HITCHCOCK has been elected United States Senator from Nebraska.

The Republicans cast their vote for FERRY, and the Democrats for Hon. N. WALKER, editor of the Detroit *Free Press*.

THE WEST.

A Respited Murderer Desires to be Hanged—A Brawl in a Newspaper Office—The Chicago Lake Basin Mystery.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 18.—ANDREW BRENTLINGER, who was sentenced to be hanged in Allen County next Friday, and has been respited for eleven weeks, telegraphed today to Gov. HAYES, through the Sheriff, that he desired to be hanged on next Friday, according to the original sentence.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 18.—A question of veracity arose today between Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD, of the *Commercial*, and Mr. THOMAS L LAVENDER, in the office of the former, LAVENDER charging HALSTEAD with lying, when HALSTEAD struck him powerfully on the head with his fist, bringing LAVENDER to the floor. HALSTEAD followed up the advantage gained until his opponent was vanquished, and said he had "enough." The difficulty arose primarly concerning the authorship of certain information on which a local notice was based, concerning which LAVENDER felt aggrieved. Subsequently to the collision, a warrant was sworn out by LAVENDER, charging HALSTEAD with assault and battery. The case will come before the Court to-morrow.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 18.—It is believed here that the young man recently found in the Chicago Lake Basin was Mr. TEMPLETON, an Enlishman of rank, who had been visiting his friends in this city, and has not been heard from since his departure some weeks ago.

THE EAST.

An Earthquake in New-Hampshire—Houses Jarred and Logs Started from the Ice.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 18.—A dispatch from Laconia reports a shock of earthquake at 7½ this morning, which made a deep, heavy rumbling noise. The shock, or explosion, was also felt at Lake Village, and was so severe as to jar houses, shake crockery, &c., and to start logs from the ice in the bay. The shock seemed to pass from east to west.

Heavy Suit for a Horse in Maine—Verdict of $12,000 Against a New-Yorker.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 18.—In the referee case of JESSE L. LYFORD, of Lewiston, against OTIS N. CUTTER, of New-York, to recover on a note for $11,000 and interest, given for a horse sold by LYFORD to CUTTER, the referees awarded plaintiff $11,834 16, and the costs of reference, $420, also fall on the defendant.

The Republican Party to be Reorganized.

Messrs. George Opdyke, A. B. Cornell, Henry S. Vandecan, Joseph H. Ramsey and Richard Crowley, composing the Special Committee appointed by the Republican State Committee to consider the question of the reorganization of the Republican Party of this City, met at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last evening. A plan of reorganization was perfected, which will be presented at the next meeting of the State Committee.

Deadly Assaults.

A dispute arising last evening in the boarding-house No. 37 Washington-street, as to the name of a new cap bought by DENNIS BUCKLEY, it ended in a fight, during which BUCKLEY was stabbed in the hand by JOHN O'NEIL and received a serious wound. O'NEIL was arrrested and locked up in the Liberty-street Police Station.

Yesterday afternoon Officer NORTON, of the Twelfth Precinct, found a woman named ANN DOWLING in the rear of a shanty in Fourth-avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, in an insensible condition, and with a severe cut on the head. Upon investigating the matter he found that the woman had been thrown from the shanty and badly beaten by MARY ANN SHERIDEN, another of the occupants, during a drunken brawl. The injured woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An affray occurred last evening at the corner of Moore and Front streets, between LYMAN GILBERT and CHRISTOPHER HALSOEVER, boatmen, during which the former was knocked down and severely injured. The assailant was arrested and locked up in the New-street Police Station.

THE IRISH REFUGEES.

Arrangements for Their Reception—Their Arrival Hourly Expected.

The Joint Committee of the Fenian Brotherhood, the United Irishmen and the Irish Refugees, held a meeting yesterday to make arrangements for the reception of the Irish patriots who are almost hourly expected to arrive by the steam-ship *Cuba*. The Committee, organized by the election of Gen. F. F. MILLEN, Chairman; THOMAS J. KELLY, Secretary, and THOMAS MASTERSON, Recording Secretary, and an address was adopted for delivery to the patriots on their arrival. While awaiting dispatches announcing the arrival of the *Cuba*, the Committee held another meeting, at which it was announced that the Messrs. STETSON had tendered the use of parlor No. 14 of the Astor House as the headquarters of the Committee. The offer was accepted, and a Committee, consisting of F. F. MILLEN, JOHN MCCARTY and THOMAS MASTERSON, was appointed to extend to the patriots on their arrival the hospitalities of the Astor House, and acquaint them with the fact that a political organization had also made arrangements to receive them, and leave the gentlemen to elect what course they would pursue. If the patriots decided to accept the hospitalities of the Committee, rooms at the Astor House would be placed at their disposal. The following gentlemen compose the Committee on the part of the three organizations named:

Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood.—Col. Thomas Kelly, Capt. Michael O'Rourke, Michael Reagan, John Clewin, Patrick Kearney, Edward Hanlon, Samuel Cavanagh, William Brophy, Robert May, Edward O'Byrne, Capt. Gibbon, John McNamara, Thomas Lawler, John O'Connor, Jeremiah Farrell, Thomas Masterson, Capt. O'Carroll, J. Cartigan, and Dennis O'Donovan-Rossa, (son of one of the refugees.)

Fenian Brotherhood.—John Savage, Col. John O'Mahony, Anthony A. Griffin, John Barry, Jos. Paul, Col. Leonard, F. F. Millen, R. J. Morrison.

United Irishmen.—R. McCloud, W. J. Nicholson, Col. Hanley, Capt. Fitzharris, Mortimer Moynahan, Major Downing, John Lackey, Henry McFadden, James M. Brand, M. McQuirk, John McCarty.

It was resolved that the Committee remain in session at the Astor House until such time as the steamer *Cuba* shall be signaled.

At the meeting last evening, the Chairman stated that rooms had been provided at the Astor House for the accommodation of the patriots at the expense of the Committee, and coaches would be ready for the use of the guests should they elect to accept the hospitalities of the Committee.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until this morning at 7 o'clock, when the Committee would be again convened.

Steam-ship Cuba Not in Sight.

At midnight there were no signs of the steam-ship *Cuba* at Sandy Hook.

The Republicans of the Tenth Assembly District—Corruption Denounced—A New Grant Club.

The Republican Association of the Tenth Assembly District met last night at Orion Hall, corner of Stanton and Chrystie streets, JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., in the chair. Resolutions denouncing corruption were unanimously adopted, and were eloquently supported by Messrs. MCWATERS and LOCKWOOD.

The Association then adjourned, and immediately after its members organized a new Grant Club, with the following officers: EUGENE MARTIN, President; W. F. Gunther, First Vice-President; E. M. Rosenbaum, Second Vice-President; Fitch R. Ludlam, Secretary; Adam Fahe, Corresponding Secretary. General Committee—Geo. S. McWaters, John Lalor, Daniel Sullivan, Thomas H. Oakley, J. M. Patterson, Jr., W. H. Lockwood, Albert C. Price, Geo. A. Bennett, Levi Grovone, Walter S. Hill, William Glazer, John Emrich.

Dr. Lanahan's Tribulations—The Question of Adjournment Still Unsettled—Dr. Carlton to be a Bishop.

The Methodist Book Committee continued in executive session all day yesterday, and so interested were they in the discussion, that the hour of adjournment for lunch had long passed before the Committee took a recess. At two or three different times it was said and believed that a vote was about to be taken upon the question of proceeding or postponing, but the next moment a contrary report was circulated. Gen. MOORE, as usual, sustained his motion to postpone.

A formal written protest was presented by a Dr. WOODRUFF against any further proceedings, and asking for the transfer of the entire matter to the General Conference, as already suggested. The paper was vigorously opposed on various grounds. It was contended by members in favor of proceeding, that any such action now would be detrimental to the interests and good name of the Book Concern. On the other hand it was said that the General Conference is but an Appellate Court, and has no more jurisdiction over the morals and manners of Dr. LANAHAN than this Committee, if the position assumed by the other side is correct, that he is amenable only to his annual Conference in these things.

The Bishops (save one) are reported to be still strongly in favor of postponement, and the position of some of the members has changed since Tuesday. As near as could be gathered yesterday, Messrs. Kennedy, Rothweiler, Vernon, Bingham, Blades, Erwin, Bannister and Maltby favored going forward with the investigation, and Messrs. Moore, Woodruff, Pike, Rawlins, Slicer and Van Cleve were inclined to stop at this point.

At 4:20 P. M., when the Committee adjourned, a vote had not been taken, though one was pressed for very strongly. It is probable, however, that the vote will be had this morning, and it is thought pretty certain that the Committee will stand as above indicated. The condition of matters may be changed, however, before the opening of the session of today, if certain measures are agreed upon meanwhile. In this connection, it may be stated that Dr. CARLTON, the Senior Agent of the Book Concern, has been promised the place of a Bishop, to fill one of the vacancies now existing in the Board. Dr. E. O. HAVENS is also to be appointed to a second vacancy, and somebody else a third.

Pardon of a Dying Counterfeiter.

District-Attorney DAVIS has recommended the pardon of CHARLES HARPER, a notorious counterfeiter, who was sentenced to six years imprisonment at the Albany Penitentiary, in February, 1869, by Judge BENEDICT, at the Circuit Court. It is understood that the pardon has been granted by the President, and that it is now on its way to this City. HARPER is represented by Superintendent PILLSBURY, of the Albany Penitentiary, to be in a dying condition, and his death is momentarily expected.

Mr. "Josh." Hart Wants a Divorce.

A suit is now being entertained, in which Mr. "JOSH." HART, the well-known theatrical manager, seeks to be divorced from his wife. He has retained as his counsel WM. F. HOWE, while the lady rests all her hope in the legal and forensic ability of Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER. For reasons best known to themselves, the examination, which comes off on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, will be held in the private rooms of Counsellor HOWE, and it is understood that reporters will be rigidly excluded, which is certainly mysterious.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga	30.35	[illegible]	..	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.62	[illegible]	N. E.	Very gentle	Clear.
Boston	30.69	[illegible]	N. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	30.55	19	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Charleston	30.38	62	N.	Very high.	Fair.
Cheyenne, W.T.	29.32	54	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Chicago	30.48	22	S. E.	Brisk.	Fair.
Cleveland	30.58	21	S. E.	......	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.53	27	S. E.	......	Cloudy.
Key West	30.20	64	W.	Brisk.	Fair.
Lake City	30.31	44	N.	Very gentle	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.45	19	S. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
New-York	30.57	20	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.03	10	S. W.	Brisk.	Snow.
Oswego	30.59	19	S. E.	Very gentle	Fair.
Philadelphia	30.60	23	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Portland	30.62	14	N. E.	Brisk.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.67	18	N. E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.36	43	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.49	11	S.	Very gentle	Clear.
Toledo	30.60	24	N. E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Washington	30.53	30	N.	Very gentle	Clear.
Wilmingt'n, N C	30.37	38	N.	Very gentle	Clear.
New-London, Ct	30.57	22	N.	Brisk.	Clear.
Mt. Washing'on	29.18	Zer	N. W.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Norfolk	30.45	36	N. E.	Brisk.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

WASHINGTON.

Warm Debate on the Kuklux in the Senate.

The Brooks-Hastings Affair Ends in Smoke—Prospects of the Georgia Senators—Appropriation Bills Disposed of—The New Commissioner of Patents—Serious Indian Troubles in New-Mexico.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The House did with the Brooks-Hastings matter, today, just what the TIMES' dispatches of last night said it would do, viz., adopt the report of the Select Committee, to the effect that there was no evidence to sustain the charges, and that, therefore, Mr. BROOKS was exonerated in the estimation of the House. It was thought that the report would give rise to a spicy personal debate, but the House seemed to have taken heed of the criticisms of some of the TIMES and the more moderate journals in the last few days, and adopted the report of the Committee without one word of debate. Indeed, the response on both the yea and nay vote was so faint that it at once suggested the alacrity with which the House seized the first opportunity for escaping from this unpleasant business. There is some irritation among the Democrats because of Mr. BROOKS' frank admission of the manner in which Tammany Hall buys and sells. Some of the unsophisticated Democrats who are not yet ripe for Tammany's Presidential candidate, affect to think such practices shocking.

DISORDERS IN THE SOUTH.

In the morning hour Mr. MORTON offered a resolution to form a special Senate committee of five to take into consideration the documents sent in by the President on affairs in the South, the Committee to have authority to employ a clerk and stenographer, and to send for persons and papers. Mr. BAYARD was on his feet in a moment to object, which would put it over till to-morrow. Mr. MORTON then moved to take the documents from the table and refer to a committee, as above, a form of motion not subject to objection. For a few minutes there was a marked sensation on the Democratic side of the Senate, but the decision was at once made to talk it over the morning hour. Mr. CASSERLY, with that object in view, and COOPER'S story of "the Spy," no doubt, in mind, began to tell about the "skinners" of Westchester County. HARVEY BIRCH, himself, could not have gained delay with more plausible words, and 1 o'clock soon came; but Mr. MORTON was in no mood to give it up so, and, after a slight skirmish, the regular business of the day was postponed. The resolution was debated till the close of the day, and the end is not yet. This is the first time the Kukluxes have appeared in the Senate debates this session, and their dreadful deeds were shown up afresh, and thoroughly. It promises to be a sharp debate.

INVESTIGATION OF COMMISSIONER PARKER.

The Committee on the Parker Investigation met to-night at the residence of Commissioner PARKER, but in consequence of that gentleman's continued indisposition, no witnesses were examined, and the investigation was adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS.

The case of the Georgia Senators bids fair to present quite as extraordinary a muddle to the Senate as ever did the case of the reconstruction of that State. The election of Senators by its several Legislatures brings up all the phases of the case, together with some new complications, which have not hitherto entered into the matter. The reports that the Senate Judiciary Committee have agreed on a report in favor of HILL and MILLER are not correct. As yet all that a majority of the Committee has been able to do is probably to come to the conclusion, each member in his own mind, that Mr. HILL may be entitled to a seat, but certainly no such conclusion has been reached in regard to MILLER; for, in addition to the other difficulties in the way, there comes the additional one of political disabilities on his part, which debars him from taking his seat without still further preliminary legislation. The case promises to furnish the Senate with a subject for discussion in its spare hours.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House finally finished the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill today. The increase of salary to the Supreme Court Judges was agreed to, as was also the amendment increasing the appropriation for the Bureau of Education, indicating a growing sentiment in favor of bringing the development of our systems of education more fully under the national control. The amendment giving to Mr. DOUGLASS, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the salary of Commissioner for the time he acted as such, was agreed to by one majority. The House then took up the Post-office Appropriation bill and passed it with scarcely any debate. The Diplomatic and Consular bill will pass to-morrow.

AN INJUNCTION.

An injunction has been granted by the District Supreme Court, restraining the Postmaster-General from paying to GEORGE CHORPENNING the sum recently found due him in the adjustment of his claim under the resolution of Congress. This injunction is the result of a quarrel between CHORPENNING and one of his attorneys, named JONES, who claims a percentage of the amount found due, as his fee for services rendered. To-morrow Mr. DAWES will look into the manner in which this case was settled under the Congressional resolution. The record of the proceedings in the case by the Postmaster-General is very full and minute.

AMENDMENT OF REVENUE LAWS.

Gen. PLEASONTON was before the Ways and Means Committee today, consulting with regard to sundry amendments, which are necessary to the more efficient working of the Revenue laws. One point of importance in the present condition of the whisky traffic, is the fact that Gen. PLEASONTON urged a reopening of the bonded exportation system for distilled spirits. He suggests, also, certain changes in the bonded tobacco warehouse system, and incidentally expressed himself strongly in favor of the repeal of the income tax.

ESTIMATES FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

Secretary BOUTWELL was before the Committee of Appropriations, today, for the purpose of explaining the important bill just submitted by the Treasury in relation to estimates of appropriations and appropriation accounts. The object of the bill is to systematize the preparation of estimates in such a manner as shall furnish a full showing of the precise character of each item, the amount wanted, why wanted, how much already expended, how much on hand, &c. It also provides for a new and vastly-improved method of keeping the appropriation accounts, and altogether seems designed to let light into the manner in which Treasury business is conducted.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

The new Commissioner of Patents, Gen. LEGGETT, arrived in this city today. He had an interview with Secretary DELANO, and afterward, in company with the Acting Commissioner, Gen. DUNCAN, and Chief Clerk GRINNELL, visited all the rooms of the office. He expressed himself pleased with the condition and service of the office, and left a very favorable impression with the gentlemen now in the office. He will return shortly to Ohio, where he will be detained some time in closing up his private business. Meantime the administration of the office will continue, as at present, with Gen. DUNCAN.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN NEW-MEXICO.

There have been various rumors of Indian troubles with the Apaches in New-Mexico. During the first of the Winter news was received here of a failure of the supply of food among these Indians, and immediate measures were taken to get an appropriation of $30,000 from Congress to meet the exigencies of the case. The appropriation was voted by the House, but yet waits in the Senate. The necessity of immediate action to prevent war was called to the attention of the President, and he signed the necessary orders from the War Department to have subsistence temporarily furnished from the army posts near. Reply was returned that there was no bread and beef at the post, and it was impossible to comply with the order. It is from this failure to supply provisions that danger of outbreak has been impending, but the Indian Office is doing everything possible to avert the danger till the necessary appropriation is obtained. It is hoped then that the Apaches will settle quietly on their reservations. Measures are on foot to have COCHISE and the other Chiefs of the Apaches visit Washington.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL SCRIP DIVIDEND.

The Finance Committee of the Senate had referred to it recently a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a call from the Senate regarding the revenue assessment on the New-York Central Railroad scrip dividend. The Committee today reported that the question at issue between the railroad and the Department was one for the Courts alone, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS.

Deputy Commissioner DOUGLASS, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, who has been suffering from a severe attack of lumbago for ten days past, has so far recovered as to be able to attend to official duties. He leaves for the North to-morrow for a brief absence.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHING.

Representative WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, today submitted various papers relative to postal telegraphs in Europe, which were ordered to be printed and referred back to the Committee on Postal Telegraph, of which he is Chairman. Among the letters is one from T. J. SCUDAMORE, dated Post-office Department, London, Nov. 19, 1870, in which he gives the result of the transfer of the telegraph to that Department, and says he is not prepared to assert that the Postal Telegraph system has not given the public cause of complaint. There was difficulty at first in carrying out the system by continual delays, but he does not hesitate to say that the work is now done better than before it came under the supervision of the Department. The companies, prior to the transfer, were carrying 6,000,000 messages a year. For the quarter ending June last, the Department carried at the rate of 9,200,000 messages a year, and in the quarter ending Sept. 30 it carried at the rate of 10,400,000 messages a year. When the transfer took place there were but 1,000 postal telegraph stations. The Department has since put up 700 similar stations, and are continuing to put them up at the rate of from twenty-five to thirty a week.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

Binger Herman, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Roseburg, Oregon; W. F. Arney, to be Indian Agent at the Pueblo Agency, New-Mexico; J. J. Hoffman, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Washington Territory; William H. Forbes, to be Agent for the Sioux Indians at Devil's Lake, Dakota; Thomas Reynolds, to be Pension Agent at Madison, Wis.; William E. Davis, to be Pension Agent at Cincinnati.

Postmasters—James A. Pinney, at Idaho City; Henry C. Marsh, at Muncie, Ind.; Hiram N. Goodspeed, at Ligonier, Ind.; Sue B. Johnson, at Huntsville, Ala.; John A. Bunyan, at Warsaw, Ind.

CONFIRMATION.

The only confirmation by the Senate, today, was that of the nomination of ISAAC F. SHEPHERD, as appraiser of merchandise at St. Louis.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Reports Made to the Controller of the Currency—The Philadelphia and Boston Banks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Abstracts have been completed of the reports made to the Controller of the Currency of the condition of the national banks in Philadelphia and Boston, showing the following items:

Boston—Aggregate resources and liabilities of forty-six banks, $150,242,214; loans and discounts, $78,979,184; United States bonds, $33,175,650; due from banks, $12,000,000; exchange for Clearing-house, $4,687,736; specie, $2,184,839; legal tenders, $8,923,357; Clearing-house certificates, $51,488; three per cents, $4,060,000. Liabilities—Capital, $47,800,000; profits, $13,536,293; bank notes outstanding, $25,000,000; deposits, $46,754,321.

Thirty banks in Philadelphia gave the following statement: Aggregate, $80,640,907. Resources—Loans and discounts, $37,951,069; United States bonds, $14,621,050; due from banks, $3,949,669; exchange for Clearing-house, $5,697,589; specie, $983,334; legal tenders, $4,900,000; Clearing-house certificates, $930,000; three per cents, $5,410,000. Liabilities—Capital, $16,382,150; profits, $7,868,558; bank notes outstanding, $11,000,000; deposits, $39,000,000.

THE MISSING BRIDEGROOM.

More About the Fugitive Bigamist—Who he Was and How he Lived—A Crushing Blow to the Bride.

To the adage that "truth is stranger than fiction," may now be added, "truth is too sad to know when thrust with cruel, sensational force"—as it has been into certain print—before a shocked and startled public. Yesterday the TIMES reprinted a sad story that had appeared in the columns of an evening journal on Tuesday. It seemed kindly told in becoming terms, which, while portraying circumstances sufficient to satisfy any except a prurient taste, charitably shielded the names of unoffending, innocent, and respectable parties from unnecessary publicity. The TIMES refrained from any uncalled-for extension of facts, under the impression that a benevolent sentiment would prevail in the affair. But inasmuch as this course was not kept by others, who have subsequently dragged persons, facts, names, and rumors of the sorrowful story into painful notoriety, it is well to state the facts briefly as follows:

On a beautiful afternoon, during the month of November last, a grand wedding took place at St. Thomas' Church, on Fifth-avenue. It was a most quiet and informal affair, and one which will doubtless be long remembered by all who were present. The contracting parties were Mr. CALVIN R. CROSS, a gentleman well-known in banking and military circles, and Miss EMMA M., daughter of Mr. NELSON LUCKEY, of New-Hamburg, N. Y.

There was but one strange circumstance connected with the affair. It was the peculiar appearance of the bridegroom. He was apparently so oppressed by some great sorrow or anxiety that he could not smile nor command a cheerful word. The pair had spent but a few days together, when the husband, after an interview with his young wife, which left her almost crushed in mind, suddenly disappeared.

A startling revelation followed. At one of our large hotels, not far from the place where the ceremony was performed, were found a lady and child bearing his name by unquestionable right. She is now residing in Thirteenth-street. Her personal appearance is that of an accomplished and amiable lady about thirty-five years of age, rather slender, graceful and delicately formed, with a clear blonde complexion and hair, and beautiful blue eyes. Her countenance is unusually expressive, and indicates an affectionate, pure spirit, utterly broken and crushed by this sudden and heavy visitation of sorrow. She was married to Mr. CROSS, four years and a half ago, by a Rev. Mr. DOWLING, who is now in New-Jersey. For some unknown cause they agreed to live apart, although he constantly visited her and paid her bills, which amounted to $4,000 a year. At the time he was employed as a clerk in the Central National Bank at a salary of $2,000 per annum, which was his only "visible means of support," but he has been living at the rate of $10,000 per year. Mr. WHEELOCK, the President of the bank referred to, caused a thorough examination of the accounts to be made, and found everything correct to a dollar. He has an exalted estimation of Mr. CROSS' integrity and ability. It is possible that he may have been in collusion with Mr. SANDFORD, who was a defaulter here four years ago to the extent of nearly $100,000. That fact will probably never be known.

It is said that CROSS came to this City from Rhode Island when he was but eighteen years of age. It is also hinted that the present is the sixth marriage engagement he has made since he was wedded to his first wife. At first he boarded in Union-square, and, two or three years subsequently, he became acquainted with his first wife—then Miss CALVIN, of Boston. He was then employed by the dry-goods firm of H. D. CAMPBELL & Co. Upon the organization of the Central National Bank, he took a position as check clerk, and was soon after promoted to the position of book-keeper.

He was of a fine, bright, intelligent presence, was less than thirty years of age, dressed handsomely, and moved in the best of society. Both of the deceived wives love him devotedly; the first being only anxious that that he may yet be restored to her. No record of the second marriage can be found. His first wife states that their married life has been very happy. They never quarreled or separated. They buried one child a few years ago, and the boy now living is but seventeen months old, to whom he was devotedly attached. This terrible revelation has been a sudden shock to both families, and the absolute concealment of his marriage from all his friends for years, while his wife and children openly bore his name in public hotels in this City, is unaccountable.

FIGHT WITH A BURGLAR.

Attempt to Enter a Farm-House, and the Consequence—A Terrible Tussle—The Burglar Probably Mortally Wounded—His Escape.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1871.

Last Monday night, about midnight, the occupants of the farm-house of Mrs. GERALDINE HOYT, Statsburg, Dutchess County, were awakened by the noise of a burglar attempting to get in. Hurriedly dressing themselves, they made ready to attack the intruder, but before they were prepared he fled. Fearing another attempt of the robber, last night arrangements were made to give him a fitting reception.

About 1 o'clock this morning the moving of a window in the lower and rear part of the house attracted the attention of a young man named ROGERS, of Hyde Park, then visiting the family, and who was watching for the expected burglar. Going down stairs hurriedly but quietly, he cautiously approached the window, just in time to see a man enter the room. ROGERS was noticed by the latter, who quickly drew a revolver and fired at him, the ball just missing the intended mark and entering the ceiling. Seeing that ROGERS was not hit, the burglar drew a knife and made a quick stab at his adversary, cutting him in the hand. ROGERS also drew a knife, and the two grappled, a severe tussel ensuing, both going heels over head out of the window. In the mêlée ROGERS struck the burglar with his knife, who, uttering a cry of pain, let go his hold and, breaking loose, fled, the knife still sticking in him.

The neighbors were aroused and pursuit given, but they failed to catch the thief. This morning the knife was found in a piece of woods in the vicinity covered with blood, and spots of blood were observed leading from the house to the woods; there all further trace was lost. Today people are scouring the country in search of the burglar, and hope soon to catch him. It is thought that he was mortally wounded. Such a persistent and desperate attempt to rob a private dwelling has not been heard of before in this vicinity for a number of years.

A FORGER TRAPPED.

Arrest of the Notorious Van Eeten in New-Orleans—His Crimes, Trial, Flight, and Capture—Story of His Companion—Disastrous Close of a Remarkable Career.

The efforts of Superintendent KELSO to bring to justice LOUIS M. VAN EETEN, the daring, adroit and heartless forger, whose case was familiar to the public last Summer, seem to be on the eve of success, as that celebrated criminal was arrested on Saturday last, in New-Orleans, by Superintendent BADGER, in consequence of dispatches sent by Mr. KELSO. The career of VAN EETEN, which seems about to terminate naturally in the State Prison, has been one of the most remarkable in the annals of crime.

Early last Summer he was so entirely unknown to the Police that even Detectives ELDER and MCDOUGALL, whose especial business it is to keep track of all fraudulent operators on Wall-street, did not know him. When he was first brought to their notice it was merely as a man who might possibly be engaged in some nefarious operations, but against whom no specific crime could be alleged. But, notwithstanding, this ELDER and MCDOUGALL, not liking the general appearance of the man, nor his methods of business, "piped" him for some days until they discovered that he was in the habit of going to a house in Thompson-street, where he spent some hours. They next found that he was in the habit of going to an elegant house in Thirtieth-street, near Eighth-avenue, and discovering that this was his house where he lived in great splendor, they were certain something was wrong. They got only the vaguest hints of what that something was, but at last MCDOUGALL arrested him as he was leaving his house in Thirtieth-street, and took him to Police Head-quarters, where he was thoroughly searched. He was volubly indignant at this outrage to his person until ELDER and MCDOUGALL, inside the lining of his elegant white beaver hat, found a check of FISK & HATCH, originally given for $113, so adroitly altered to $7,000 that it would have been unhesitatingly received anywhere. With this proof he was committed without bail by Justice DOWLING, and subsequently put on trial in the Court of General Sessions before Recorder HACKETT. The jury failed to agree, and after Recorder HACKETT had expressed his astonishment at the fact, were discharged. After his trial, VAN EETEN was admitted to bail in $10,000, and soon gave signs to ELDER and MCDOUGALL, who still kept watch of him, that he was at his old tricks, but he was so shrewd and quick in his operations that even these able detectives did not discover exactly what he was about until success had crowned his skill, and he had only been disappointed in reaping its reward by an accident. When the explosion came it was found that, having obtained the check of a prominent Broad-street house by the sale of a $100 United States bond, he had altered it to $50,000, with which he had succeeded in purchasing from WELLS-FARGO & Co. deprecated bonds of the nominal value of $77,000. These bonds he took to the Warehouse Company, where he negotiated a loan on them for $25,000, receiving a check for that amount about 2½ o'clock. He hurried to the bank and presenting the check was told that it was all right, but the cashier regretted that he could not pay it until his identity as the person in whose favor it was drawn was established. VAN EETEN rushed off to get the maker of the check to certify to his indorsement, but that gentleman had gone to his home in New-Jersey, and before VAN EETEN could otherwise establish his identity the bank had closed. Before the next morning's banking hours the fraud was discovered; ELDER and MCDOUGALL were about to seize him for his new offense, but he getting information of that fact precipitately fled from the City, and has never since returned. The researches of the Police show that he went from here to California, where he tarried only a short time, and went thence to Havana where he also made only a short stay, and went next to New-Orleans, where he has been arrested as stated. It appears that there as well as here, he made a great impression as a man of immense means by his lavish display of such personal property as diamonds, and in the general luxuriousness of his habits.

In his domestic habits he seems to have been as devoid of conscience as in his business relations. When arrested on Saturday, he had with him a woman of distinguished refinement and great personal beauty who believed herself to be his wife, but his lawful wife is said by the Police to be now in this City and residing in the Thirtieth-street mansion. The New-Orleans lady after his arrest, said of her supposed husband that he has lived in New-York for the last twenty-five years, and was at one time engaged as a broker, when he was worth about $200,000. At the time they married he presented her with a diamond set, consisting of earrings, brooch and necklace, which she says he purchased in Paris three years previously for $40,000 in gold, which the police-detectives took possession of, together with other articles of jewelry packed and in her trunks, which they searched thoroughly. They found, besides, some coupon bonds of the State of South Carolina, which she says that her husband informs her are worthless.

Van Eesten on the Way to New-York in Custody of an Officer.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—VAN EESTEN was released on a writ of habeas corpus, yesterday, but was immediately rearrested on the charge of using counterfeit revenue stamps in New York, and brought before Judge DURELL this morning, when he was released. On his release, an officer again arrested him, and departed this afternoon with his prisoner for New-York.

NEW MAGAZINES.

—The *Atlantic* presents a February number of genuine interest. Mr. FISKE's opening paper on "The Origins of Folk Lore," has the qualities of being sketchy yet accurate, readable yet profound—precisely those qualities fitted to popularize the abstruse researches of the great students of comparative philology and mythology. To those familiar with the conclusions arrived at by MAX MULLER, RENAN, DASENT, and others, there is very little that is new or suggestive in Mr. FISKE's treatment of the subject, but to the general reading public it may form a highly interesting summary of a very vast and complicated department of inquiry. Admirers of Mr. KEELER's "Vagabond Adventures" will be gratified by the characteristic details of "Governor Dorr," furnished by Mr. ALDRICH under the title of "The Friend of My Youth." The "Red Hand," by WM. M. BAKER, is a fresh and vigorous sketch of Western experience. Dr. WILLIAMS gives a second paper on "Our Eyes, and How to Take Care of Them." There is also the second installment of "Kate Beaumont," by J. W. DE FORREST; of "Castilian Days," by JOHN HAY, and of "American Life in France," by M. L. P. Perhaps the most remarkable paper in the number is Mr. STONE's "Chapter of Modern Astrology." Since Mr. RUSKIN sent to an English magazine a matter-of-fact account of his startling experiences at a spiritualistic *séance*, we have had in periodical literature no such bold avowal of the existence of supernatural facts as we have here, on the most unquestionably good authority. It is unfortunate that Mr. STONE has not submitted a more detailed account of the mode in which the astrological "figures" which yielded results so extraordinary were obtained and tested. If, as may, perhaps, be conjectured from certain passages in the paper, the details are irrevocably beyond reach, then by all the canons of modern criticism the facts can only be accepted as highly remarkable instances of some occult form of mental perception, which they afford no internal data to explain. The recollections of HAWTHORNE, which form the month's topic of "Our Whispering Gallery," we have already given to our readers, and need only advert to the felicity of their style, and the interest of their details. The verses entitled "To Fanny," by W. D. O'CONNOR, are of great originality, and display a command over stubborn rhymes, and a range of erudite and familiar illustration, that is at once surprising and novel.

—The *Galaxy* presents the usual admixture of solid and light literature. We have the continuation of the two current novels, "Lady Judith," by JUSTIN MCCARTHY, and "Ought We to Visit Her?" by Mrs. EDWARDS, of whom a portrait accompanies the present number. Three more chapters of the graphically descriptive narrative of "Overland," by J. W. DE FORREST, and "My Avenger," by Miss HOOPER, complete the story-telling of the number. Mr. CRAPSEY begins what promises to be a highly suggestive and interesting series of papers on the "Nether Side of New-York," by a sketch of "Private Detectives" and their modes of working. To a special knowledge of this class of subjects, the author unites the possession of a picturesque and vigorous style. "Mr. Lincoln and Three Friends in Council," is another contribution to the secret history of his time by THURLOW WEED, and contains, like its predecessors, materials which the future historian will find indispensable to a proper comprehension of the most stirring epoch of our national annals. Mr. BLACK replies to the aspersions of Senator WILSON in a style which is as vigorous and trenchant as any one could desire. "Madame Vigee le Brun" and "Souvenir of Imperial Sovereigns" are contributions of fully average merit and interest. In spite of the persistent advertisement of "Mark Twain" as the "Great Humorist," we can hardly bestow high praise upon his "Memoranda." Neither the tone nor temper of these productions entitle them to the epithet of "humorous," and if their author goes on at this rate, he will be in some danger of forfeiting, even on the cover of the *Galaxy*, the distinction of being called "great."

—*Harper's* for February is varied, instructive, and entertaining as heretofore. "The American Baron," by the author of the "Dodge Club," opens the number with sparkling sketches of foreign travel and able delineation of character. "Glass-Blowing as a fine Art" is one of those exhaustive and interesting treatises upon the various departments of the useful arts with which readers of *Harper's* are familiar. "Along the Florida Reef" presents a mass of scientific and popular details about the flowery land whose interest is so inexhaustible. "Wed in the Morning, Dead at Night" is the first part of a powerfully written story. "The Bank of St. George, Genoa," is a very curious and readable historical study in a comparatively untrodden path. "Anteros," by the author of "Guy Livingstone," is continued; so is "Anne Furness," the other leading serial tale. "An Examination of the Claims of Columbus" is the first of a series of erudite and carefully-written studies in what may be called comparative geography, with special reference to the discovery of the great Genoese. The various sections of editorial notes are of unfailing variety and excellence, and the minor contributions to the number are of considerable merit.

—*Scribner's* sustains the promise of its commencement by retaining the distinctive characteristics of thoroughly popular treatment, unfailing variety, and excellence in the externals of type and illustration. "The New-York Mercantile Library," by J. R. G. HASSARD, is a comprehensive treatment of one of the most influential and useful of our public institutions. "The French conquest of Alsace and Lorraine," by HENRY N. BAIRD, is a seasonable review of the spoliation of LOUIS XIV., which France is so cruelly expiating. "The Story of a Valentine," and the clever etching at the end of the number, will be found appropriate to the season. Mr. THOMPSON's paper on "Balloons" is too sketchy to convey any valuable information on the subject. "Weather Telegrams and Storm-Forecasts," on the other hand, is a paper of great value, in Prof. MAURY's well-known clear and eminently popular style. GEORGE MACDONALD's story developes itself, and gives evidence of the undiminished power of the author of "Alec Forbes." Mr. WILKINSON's second paper on "The Bondage of the Pulpit" is, like the first, outspoken in its strictures, and extremely moderate withal in its treatment of various types of preachers. It is written with a fairness and a thorough command of the subject, that ought to secure for it the most earnest attention. The remaining contents of the number are of varying merit, but are all distinguished by brevity and point.

—The *Catholic World*, for February, is a number of unusual variety of contents, and with a greater proportion than has been previously maintained of light and popular subjects. The principal contributions to the number are reviews of the Baron de HUBNER's *Sextus the Fifth*, and of Dr. NEWMAN's *Grammar of Assent*; a readable paper on "Early Missions in Acadia," another on "Alphonse de Lamartine," and a third on the "Origin and Characteristics of the Milesian Race." "Common Lodging-houses of New-York" forms the subject of brief comment; also, "Mystical Numbers." Fiction is well represented by "Dion and the Sibyls," and the translation of LASSERRE's, "Our Lady of Lourdes." "The Recluse of the Canton" forms the fourth of the charming series of papers entitled "Our Winter Evenings," and on the whole the number has special features of interest and excellence.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Fishery Troubles—Reply to a Canadian Statement of the Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 23d ult. you published a letter from "St. Lawrence," purporting to be a fair statement of the causes of the "fishery troubles." It is, however, destitute of the merest flavor of reliability, and I might charitably consider the writer some disappointed Toronto politician, who has never seen salt water, did I not know that it is the interest of Canada that the majority of the people of the United States should remain ignorant of the insults offered to their flag, the means used to oppress their fellow-countrymen of New-England, and the aims which actuate the so-called statesmen of the Dominion. The letter, regarded as an attempt to convey reliable information, exhibits deplorable ignorance of the entire subject; viewed as a work of fiction it may vie with the maratime lucubrations of Sinbad the Sailor.

He says, by way of brief explanation, "The fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence are the main support, the staff of life, of over 500,000 of our people." Now, the population of the Dominion is about four millions, (and that of Ontario 1,950,000, which province has no sea-fisheries,) leaving a population of 2,100,000, of which 500,000, or nearly twenty-five per cent., are (if we may believe "St. Lawrence") dependent for existence on the fisheries. Now, in Nova Scotia, in 1861, the number of fishermen engaged in the business was 14,532, or four per cent. of its population; but as the heavy duties on mackerel have drawn the better class of fishermen into United States vessels, the fisheries of this (the most important fishing section of the Dominion) have dwindled away fully one-half. Another statement (from the *Year Book* for 1870) places the value of the products of the Dominion at $45,543,177, and the value of fish (the product of the deep-sea fisheries) at $2,950,610, or about six and two-thirds per cent. The "five hundred thousand" must, indeed, "eat" the most of the products of their industry, since the value of their exportations is less than one-third the value of the products of their soil, (despite the "barren character" assigned it by "St. Lawrence,") and about one-sixth the value of their lumber product. Indeed, in any works treating of these provinces, one cannot fail to notice that while all writers speak of the "valuable fisheries" all along the coast, the same pages speak of natural riches neglected, and unwonted advantages unimproved.

He goes on to state that the number of persons in New-England affected by "a scarcity of fish" would be very small, "not more, perhaps, than a couple of thousand people, all told." When it is remembered that over two thousand vessels, thousands of boats and twenty-five thousand men are employed yearly in the cod and mackerel fisheries, it may be inferred that "St. Lawrence" knows as little of American fisheries as he does of Canadian. He proceeds to say: "The former (*i. e.*, the New-Englanders) sweep the seas that they may export the products; the latter (Canadians) that they may eat them." Now, in Nova Scotia, the larger part of the fish are shipped to the West Indies and the United States; in Northern New-Brunswick and Quebec the fisheries are almost wholly controlled by the "Jersey houses," who export about four-fifths of the entire catch, and whose fleets, manned with double crews of Jerseymen, come every Spring to help deprive the "five hundred thousand" of "the staff of life." I have never heard that the Canadians have ever interfered with these men, who from an island claimed by the French, come every year to fish, in boats and vessels, and whose yearly catch I have seen estimated as high as eighty thousand quintals of cod, or nearly nine million pounds.

He states that: "The Canadian Government allowed the New-England fishermen to land" for the purpose of "drying their fish," and says that Canadian generosity was repaid by insult, brutality and robbery. Now, in 1783, JOHN ADAMS by his firmness secured to his people a right to all the fisheries in the Gulf. At Ghent, in 1814, the ground was taken that "the treaty of 1783 was the basis of our rights—the quit-claim of Great Britain." A few years afterward England, unmindful of treaties recognized for years, molested fishermen, and denied them harborage (as she has done this past season.) In 1818, the treaty was made which relinquished territory undoubtedly our own, and rights acknowledged for a generation. That treaty between two great Powers (framed before the germination of the spawn of that political mushroom, the Dominion of Canada,) secures to American seamen the rights so often violated, the friendly courtesy so often denied them. Then in 1855 the new exactions of England (in the matter of the "line of headlands") caused a declension of one-third in your fishing interests, and other rights were surrendered in the Reciprocity Treaty.

Such is the shameful history of your "fishery troubles." British exactions on the one hand, diplomatic ignorance of sectional interests and carelessness of national honor on the other. Is it to be thus always? As to the charges of lawlessness brought by your correspondent, I can only say, that for twelve years I have been interested in the business of supplying American fishermen. I have seen 160 sail crowded into a small harbor, and I have never known anything of the kind to happen. Fights often take place among them when intoxicated, and I have heard of their taking place in taverns, where the furniture suffered severely; but the charges of "St. Lawrence" are unworthy of confidence, and fall heaviest on his own countrymen—the Nova Scotians and "Judiquers" of Cape Breton, whom all men in the Gulf know to be the most pugnacious of the myriads who man the low, sharp, trim-built schooners of the American fishing fleet.

He has the good taste to skip something lightly (for so heavy a writer) over "the diplomatic aspect of this question." But he draws a fearful picture of the ruin that would ensue were the fishermen allowed to "sweep away the fish within a cable's length of our shores, rifle the bait-beds, tear through the spawning places," &c., &c. For ten years of "reciprocity" all this was given up without let or hindrance, but the Yankees did not "rifle the bait-beds" for their bait, the "pogie" is found nowhere north of St. John, and the "spawning places" of mackerel are in deep water, many miles from shore. "St. Lawrence" predicts that "in five years you will not have in the waters of the Gulf as many mackerel as would furnish the cargoes of half a dozen schooners." In the ninth year of "free trade and free fishing" the catch of mackerel was estimated at 300,000 barrels. But leaving the letter a moment, let us remember that all the sections of Canada, except Nova Scotia and Southern New-Brunswick, are nearly as ignorant of the mackerel fishery as "St. Lawrence" himself. In Quebec they cannot split or cure them properly, and the "Jersey houses" will not let their fishermen catch them except for bait for codfish. In the Gulf ports of New-Brunswick, in five ports, only 609 barrels were caught in eight years, and I know of but two New-Brunswick vessels employed in that branch of fishing this Summer. Now, couple these facts alone with another, viz.: The Canadian Government does not try to protect the cod fishery, which they do follow, for the "banks" where these fish abound are far outside the three-mile line, however measured. The truth is that Canada is oppressing, annoying and insulting your fishermen to bring about free trade. To do this, she has seized vessels for buying fresh herring of some of the hungry "five hundred thousand;" seized another for the crime committed by a cook who caught seven cod for supper, without the knowledge of the Captain, (it is truly gratifying to know that this flagrant violation of the "friendly treaty" was punished by confiscation of the vessel and outfit, worth, perhaps, $7,000;) by sending vessels to sea at the expiration of twenty-four hours, when members of the crew who happened to be on shore had to travel eighty or ninety miles to rejoin their vessel, and by refusing harborage to American vessels in heavy weather, in violation of the treaty. And she does all this to win new diplomatic successes, and to add to your burdens of taxation the weight of increased competition with your natural productions, and while she gluts your markets with grain, lumber, fish and other products, she will buy her manufactures in the shops of Birmingham, Manchester and Sheffield.

The treaty of 1818 must be abrogated. If, as FROUDE has asserted, "treaties are not made to be eternal," surely this, whose ratification has been secured by English disregard of conceded rights and studied acts of unfriendliness, ought to become a thing of the past. I feel that such a course is the only safe path, the only true settlement which will secure your rights and the success and permanency of a great industry. It must be done, or your fisheries are doomed to slow and sure decay; alottery at the best, attended with heavy outlay and great danger to life and property. The loss of the shore fisheries of the Gulf must be fatal to the cradle of your commercial marine and the foundation of your navy.

"St. Lawrence," in his concluding sentences, breathes a spirit of "broken hopes and blighted (political) expectations." I hope he is right, and that the "split" between Toronto and Quebec may divide the confederation. But, however that may be, I offer him a fair challenge. I declare his statements false, his figures exaggerated, his conclusions impotent, and his charges malicious; and I defy him to prove (even from Canadian Government reports) that his letter is worthy of the credence of the American people. MERRIMAC.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, Prince Edward's Island, Saturday, Jan. 7, 1871.

Up-Town Transit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of the quick transit meeting of the people of Yorkville and Harlem, at Brevoort Hall on Saturday evening last, Mayor HALL is very erroneously made to say, speaking of the Underground Railway, that the best engineers have said it would cost $30,000,000 per mile. Now, the Mayor did not say that, nor will he say it, for it is not true. Our Committee of one hundred have thoroughly investigated the subject. For months we have held public meetings—invited all the best engineers and inventors together, with their various plans; have had estimates and opinions of several leading engineers, and we find that the tunnel for the underground railway, under Broadway, can be constructed from the Battery to the new depot at Forty-second-street for $1,000,000 per mile. Contractors now engaged in more difficult work are ready to take the contract to make the tunnel inside of two years at this price, guaranteeing the public and the company against all loss or damage from injury to gas or water pipes, and stipulating to leave the sewerage better than it is at present; and not disturb any vault, sidewalk or pavement—doing all the work, in fact, by drifting, without interfering at all with the business or travel on Broadway. Our Committee have given more attention to the matter than any set of men in New-York, and know well what we want, and how to get it too.

We are determined that the public shall not be longer deceived with misstatements in regard to its cost or its practicability—nor as to the names of the gentlemen who will be responsible for further delay. If the poor working men and women cannot go from Harlem to the City Hall in fifteen minutes for five cents fare, within two years, we shall see to it that every man, woman and child can point their finger to a set of men who are to blame. There is no further necessity for argument as to the best plan, for, after all, we have now in this City a small sample of all feasible plans. Elevated, or Greenwich-street Railroad, between blocks from Barclay to Vesey-street; Underground Broadway, from Warren to Murray-street, and Park-avenue tunnel, from Thirty-second to Forty-second-street, on Fourth-avenue. After a fair examination I am sure that all will agree with us that Park-avenue Tunnel is the best, cheapest and most feasible, and will give us relief more quickly than any other plan.

I desire to add for myself and the gentlemen of the Association, that we have no money interest whatever in any plan or road, except that we spent a few thousand dollars and lost considerable time in procuring the Madison-avenue Railroad and other local improvements. We are free to adopt any plan that will give us immediate relief. JOHN FOLEY,

Chairman Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards Citizens' Association.

City Transit and City Aid.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The last proposition toward a solution of the City transit problem, is one for City aid to some private company who will build a road. This, I am afraid, will prove a snare and a delusion, whose only effect will be still longer to defeat the just expectations of a long-suffering public. What company, what road shall be thus aided? We have had, during the past six years, a legion of companies, plans and projects, the promoters of each professing to be prepared to demonstrate that it is just the thing, and sure to pass, and that none of the others were worth a cent, or stood a ghost of a chance. And in a dead lock struggle in which none have moved, the years have gone by and nothing has been done. Stimulate this contest now by the prospect of City aid, and it will be renewed with only a double determination, and the day of real relief be indefinitely postponed. The successful charter, after all, can contain the names of not more than twenty or thirty corporators, at most; and shall the interests of this City, now suffering an annual loss of revenue of more than $10,000,000 from the policy which drives fifty per cent. of her legitimate population beyond her borders, be still sacrificed in order to promote the selfish interests of this beggarly number?

City aid means nothing less than that the City shall furnish the money, build the road, and then give it away to a company of monopolists. Can anything more injurious to the true interests of the City be conceived than this? It is all well enough to talk of a road to be thus built, that shall carry passengers from the Battery to Harlem in fifteen minutes, at a fare of three cents; but when did monopolists ever manifest a disposition to take three cents out of the public when, by any possible means, they could extract six? Of all the schemes which have hitherto vexed the Legislature for charters, not one has proposed a less tariff than ten cents, while some have modestly demanded fifteen. The talk of cheap fare, in connection with a private monopoly, is a mere delusion. It may accept any conditions till it has secured its charter; but this obtained, the road built with City aid, and three or four millions of surplus stock distributed among the lucky corporators, and we shall have this fat monopoly before the Legislature, before a year is over, dictating its own terms and tariffs, to render that stock valuable, and easy legislators yielding a ready obedience. Already the present City railroads are before the Legislature asking an increase of fares to six cents.

Have we not had enough of private monopolies in the control of great public interests? But the public voice is getting right on this question. If the City furnishes the means to build the road, let the City own it. We shall thus secure at least two things: 1. We shall have a road. 2. It will be run at three cents fare, and in the public interest, and not in the interest of any private monopoly whatever. VINDEX.

A Step Toward Specie Payments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is an increasing desire for a return to the old-fashioned normal condition of the circulating medium, and any means which will facilitate that return, without violent injury to business, will be highly welcome. This is a paper money country. It has with that experienced a growth and prosperity which are unexampled. It can never adopt a hard money currency. The ideal perfect circulating medium of this country has always been paper, current in all parts of the nation, theoretically redeemable in specie, but which the people have so much confidence in that they prefer it to specie. Specie is needed to give confidence—not for actual redemption. It is quite impossible, actually, to redeem in coin a paper currency of sufficient volume to meet the business wants of the community. The coin requisite for such a purpose cannot be procured. It is equally true that the business of the country could not be transacted if the paper circulation should be reduced so much as to be actually redeemable in coin. Such a contraction would greatly distress the business community everywhere, if it did not produce universal bankruptcy.

Gold is at a large premium, and still an absolute daily necessity of commercial life. It is dealt in as an article of commerce, and its price is affected by combinations and corners, organized for its control and for putting it away in specia deposits. How can it fail to assume a false and exaggerated value? How can specie payments ever be resumed while two or three millions of duties a week are required to be paid in coin, exclusively, while constantly increasing gold contracts and all ante-war debts are to be enforced in coin? With such a demand, what price may not the gold-dealers extort under circumstances which are quite possible? There is no way to resume except to reduce, instead of increasing, the demand for gold. This alone will lower its price, and it may easily be done. An act of Congress now provides that whenever the rates and amounts contained in the income returns shall be stated in coined money, it shall be the duty of the assessor to reduce them to their equivalent in currency, according to the value of such coined money in said currency, at the time when and at the place where the returns are receivable, and according to that value in currency the income taxes shall be made up and paid. Let all duties and gold contracts be treated in this manner. Let the amount be made up in currency at its gold value, and payable in currency without moving the gold, and let those who need gold buy it when they need it. The Government will have the gold, or currency with which to buy gold, to pay the interest on the bonds, and will buy it when and where it can buy it most favorably. It can do so lower than the merchant could have done, because the reduced demand for gold will tend to reduce the price. Thus, without any contraction or inflation of the circulation, gold and greenbacks will steadily approximate in value, and specie payments will be so much the nearer.

Most bond-holders sell their gold interest for currency immediately. If, therefore, we should further provide that the bond-holder may receive his interest (say a month, more or less,) before it is due, provided he will accept it in currency at the gold rate for the day, probably many, possibly a large portion, of the bond-holders would accept it, and to that extent the Government would have no need to buy gold.

There might be combinations occasionally to raise the price of gold. These could not last long, nor be very effectual. The risks of carrying gold would be too great. Combinations to control, or make corners in the circulating medium, such as we have seen, are great crimes, and should be punished as crimes. Money is as necessary to business life as water is to animal life. If it were possible that a few men should get the control of the water supply so as to sell it at the price of wine, it would be a justifiable act of self-defense for the people to hang such men, not only as a punishment, but as a warning. In like manner those who dealt thus with the circulating medium, gold or paper, would deserve similar treatment. They should, at least, be subject to indictment and punishment.

I have drawn the following as an act to embodying the foregoing suggestions. It explains itself. I do not doubt that its effect would be most salutary upon the currency, and upon all the business interests of the country, not only by promoting early resumption, but also future steadiness.

PROPOSED ACT.

1. Whenever duties are by law payable in coined money, any importer or other person paying said duties may, at his option, pay them in their equivalent in legal-tender currency, according to the value of such coined money in said currency at the time and place where such duties are to be paid.

2. Whenever any of the bonds of the United States, or any interest thereon, shall be payable in coin, the same may, as from time to time fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and not more than thirty days before the same shall be due and payable in coin, be paid, at the option of the holder thereof, in the equivalent thereof in legal-tender currency, according to the value of such coined money in said currency at the time when and place where such holder shall demand such payment and give the usual receipt therefor.

3. If any person, for the purpose of making money scarce, or of making stocks or property rise or fall, shall withhold or withdraw from circulation United States gold or silver coin or legal-tender currency of the United States, or make or attempt to make a "corner" therein, or combine, conspire, or confederate with any other person or persons, or bank, or in corporation, to lock up, or withdraw from circulation United States gold or silver coin, or legal-tender currency of the United States, or notes of the national banks of the United States, or to make a corner therein, or to make money tight or scarce, any such person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not less than one month, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court in which such person shall be convicted.

4. Nothing in this act contained shall impair the obligation of the United States to pay in gold the bonds of the United States or the interest thereof at the option of the holder thereof.

With legal-tender notes thus receivable for all dues to the Government, for what purpose will specie be more valuable in the market than legal-tender notes? For nothing except for exports. Notwithstanding stale jokes, old abstractions, modern fallacies, political animosity and croaking, there has never been a day, even in the darkest days of the war, that the people have not had more confidence in the legal-tender currency than they ever had in any other paper currency. The reason is obvious. The whole solvency of the National Government guarantees every dollar of it. This confidence will always continue if the Government will receive its legal tender in payment of all its dues—duties as well as internal revenue—at its value in gold.

E. C. BENEDICT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1871.

THAD. STEVENS' ESTATE.

The Inventory, as Sworn to by His Executors—His Property Valued at Less than $50,000.

From the Lancaster (Penn.) Express.

The inventory of Mr. STEVENS' personal estate was taken immediately after his death, as perfectly as it could then be done, by two disinterested and highly-respectable citizens of this city. It could not then be perfected, because of a claim of ownership, which was at once made by another and distant party, upon certain of the personality, and because of the delay of another party entitled under the will to make the selection of property therein authorized. But the administration, nevertheless, went on. Credits were collected; all the just debts were paid, as far as ascertained; and no injury to any one—debtor or creditor—has resulted from the delay referred to. Within a short time, however, all the difficulties in the way have been removed, and the inventory has now been duly filed and published.

Not one Union Pacific Railroad bond, nor a dollar of its stock, is or has been among Mr. STEVENS' assets. Not one bond of any description is or has been among them, except twenty-four $1,000 bonds obtained by him through a transaction in Luzerne County coal lands. Not the least interest in the Northern Pacific Railroad was found among his assets, nor have his executors sold anything, at any price, to Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE. And his whole estate did not exceed $40,000, or about enough to pay his just debts and legacies, but not nearly enough to pay them and the *unjust* debts claimed, and rumored to be claimed, from him, should the latter be recovered. These denials and statements we make on the most unquestionable authority, and upon evidence that cannot be gainsaid.

The following is an abstract of this much talked-of inventory, and we omit simply the details of the farm stock and implements, together with the household goods, which are not dissimilar from those of any ordinarily well-stocked farm and well-furnished house. We give, however, a list of the live stock, and the farm implements and wagons, as follows:

The live stock on the farm comprised 10 mules, (two of them white,) 2 horses, 3 milch cows, 2 yearling bull calves, 1 large bull, 10 hogs, 3 sows, 19 pigs, 7 shoats and 1 boar. The implements and wagons comprised 1 new hay-rake, 2 three-horse plows, 1 two-horse plow, 2 spike-harrows, 5 shovel-plows, 4 carts, large wagon with ore bed, wagon with wood-ladders, wagon with blue road-bed, 1 broad-tread two-horse wagon, 1 one-horse wagon, and 1 unfinished spring wagon.

The personal property at the Furnace, in Franklin County, and Mr. Stevens' private residence, in this city, consisting of horses, mules, cows, oxen, pig-iron, farming implements, furnace tools, household furniture, &c., (including $3,100 for his law library and miscellaneous books,) amounting to	$14,432 67
24 bonds Delaware, Leavenworth and Pawnee Railroad, Nos. 476 to 499, inclusive. These bonds were claimed by McCowan, in a transaction growing out of Luzerne County land, and a compromise was made with him, realizing for the estate of Mr. Stevens $14,200, being the market value of said bonds	14,200 00
Cash in bank	15,714 14
Cash in hand of David Willis, on settlement of his account	1,285 69
Coupons sold on above bonds	2,856 25
Cash due from estate of R. H. Long	100 00
1 share stock First National Bank of Gettysburg	100 00
1 share stock York, Gettysburg and Wrightsville Railroad	27 50
10 shares Normal School stock	50 00
2 shares Lancaster and Ephrata Turnpike stock	50 00
Total	$48,616 25

There is an unsettled account between the Messrs. AHL, surviving partners of STEVENS & AHL, and the estate of Mr. STEVENS, which has been in controversy since the death of Mr. STEVENS, and which is now in process of settlement, but the executors are unable to state any amount which will or may be recovered. Taken and appraised by us partly in November, 1868, and Dec. 22, 1870. An appraisement, including all of the present one, except what relates to the property at the furnace in Franklin County, was taken in August, 1868, by THOMAS H. BURROWES and JOHN J. COCHRAN, but in consequence of the absence of Mr. BURROWES, had to be retaken this day, Dec. 22, 1870.

JOHN J. COCHRAN,
J. B. LIVINGSTON.

Exhibited in the Register's office, at Lancaster, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1871, by

O. J. DICKEY,
A. E. ROBERTS,
E. McPHERSON.

Appraisers and executors sworn, affirmed and subscribed before me,

LUTHER RICHARDS, Deputy Register.

Another Self-Accused Murderer.

From the Hudson (N. Y.) Register, Jan. 17.

A stranger, giving his name as HENRY C. CLARK, gave himself up to Justice J. P. HOGEBOOM, in Chatham Village, last evening, stating that he murdered one GEORGE CLARK, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, about eight months ago. He has a number of aliases, but left Kansas under the name of Charles Hastings. He is about twenty-six years old, with sandy hair and moustache. He was taken to jail in this city to-day, to wait for some intelligence from Fort Leavenworth. He tells a very straight story, giving full particulars of the murder, and says he could find no peace of mind since the crime was committed, until he relieved his conscience by divulging the horrible secret that haunted his life. He is generally believed to be sincere in his confession.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

A Virginia girl of sixteen has died of homesickness at a Richmond boarding-school.

San Francisco is shocked by the number of sudden deaths there.

The town of Harwich, on Cape Cod, raised 4,084 barrels of cranberries last year, and sold them for $46,000.

The agricultural papers are all publishing an article entitled "Good Farming in a Nutshell."

The advocates of total abstinence are about to swoop down upon the South with tracts, lectures and fierce denunciations of wine and whisky.

Three men claim to be Lieutenant-Governor of Florida, and the dispute is distracting the Supreme Court of the State.

The marks of their teeth on some beeswax which they mistook for maple sugar, have exposed two young burglars in Maine.

The impeachment of Judge JAMES T. MAGBEE before the Florida Legislature, has resulted in his acquittal.

Three SAULSBURYS wanted to be Senator from Delaware, and nobody else dared to aspire to the position. It was kept in the family, and ELI won.

The average daily attendance in the public schools of Ohio last year was 434,865. There were 20,000 more boys than girls.

A New-Hampshire couple, unable to determine which of the three clergymen in their town should tie the marriage knot for them, selected the man by lot.

It is now settled, after many, many weary months of dispute and discussion, that Oglethorpe University shall be located at Atlanta, Ga.

The Yale Gallery of Fine Arts, of which New-Haven is very proud, is open to the public five hours every day, except Sunday and Monday.

A Southern paper reports that ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has supported at least one poor student in his Alma Mater, the University of Georgia, ever since his early manhood.

New-Orleans Democratic papers concede that of all the Republican candidates for United States Senator, Gen. WEST, the successful one, was the least objectionable.

It is thought in Connecticut that the Democrats will nominate CHAS. R. CHAPMAN, of Hartford, for Congressman from the First District, and JAMES A. HOVEY, of Norwich, in the Third District.

Philadelphia is coming to the conclusion that it is "overbuilt," and that property being depreciated in consequence, it needs rest, to "enable population to overtake the great increase of accommodations."

A twelve-year old Swedish girl, who, after a fortnight's trial, left a house in Maine in which she was employed as a domestic, said she liked the place and the people, but dared not live with folks who never prayed.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that the difficulty of those who wanted a new United States Senator in place of Mr. WILSON was in finding a candidate who would consent to run and at the same time unite all the opposition.

It is related of an aged physician who died in New-Hampshire last week, that when, after completing his medical studies, he started out to locate his profession, he let his horse decide the doubtful question by the road it chanced to take.

A Baltimore woman was arrested by her husband the other day on a charge of theft, she having taken away some clothing when she eloped with a neighbor. The Justice discharged her, saying, a wife could not steal property from her husband.

A Chicago widow has recovered a verdict for $1,112 92 against her grocer, who verbally promised, when her husband was very sick and she was unable to leave him, to pay the premium upon his policy of life insurance, and forgot to do it.

Two children have died in Monroe County from poison contained in the virus used in their vaccinations, and many others are seriously ill. A few cases of small-pox had occurred, and the citizens becoming alarmed, had their children inoculated, with this alarming result.

Mr. GEORGE W. MCCOLLUM, of this City, has promised to endow New-Hampshire's proposed State Normal School with $20,000 if it is located in his native town, Mt. Vernon, and to give it $10,000 for the three years following its establishment.

In an unhappy hour a Cleveland Judge ventured to argue the point with a female advocate of woman's suffrage. A local paper tells the results: "His ready antagonist met him squarely at every point, answering him in the most clear and decided manner, nearly all the ladies present reinforcing her continually."

A Massachusetts boy of ten years, who had been punished by his mother, revenged himself by directing an undertaker to send a hearse and carriages for her funeral, and they drove up to the house in solemn procession, much to the horror of the worthy woman, who quickly proved to the drivers that she was very much alive.

Alluding to the recent affliction of President WOOLSEY, of Yale College, the Boston *Traveller* says that some years ago he lost three loved daughters in one week by scarlet fever; since then he has lost a son and another daughter within two days of each other, and now follow the deaths of two more beautiful daughters within three days of each other.

The *errata* of a weekly newspaper in this City, usually carefully printed, show some singular misprints. We quote a few of them: For "degraded" read "courted," for "coaxing" read "conscious," for "peace" read "prose," for "noise" read "voice," for "era" read "sea," and (perhaps strangest of all,) for "lordly" read "lowly."

The San Francisco *Alta* tells this: Many years since, when it was the practice of American Consuls at the Sandwich Islands to be present at all trials of American sailors for breaches of the peace, the Consul, at a trial before that sturdy old Magistrate and native, Gov. KEKUANAOA, objected to the testimony of an islander on the ground that it was false. The Governor replied: "Yes, I am perfectly aware of that, but so was the sailor's; let us hear both sides, and then decide the matter."

The Maine State Agricultural Society has settled all the claims against it for damages resulting from the fall of the seats at its last fair. Its agent, who went to investigate the claim of one man and wife who asked for $129, found the woman, who had been reported to be disabled for life, energetically scrubbing the kitchen floor, and before she knew his errand she told him that she had done all the housework during the Fall and Winter. Their claim was finally settled by the payment of $25.

Gov. JAMES PONDER, of Delaware, was careful to say in his inaugural address, on Tuesday, that it is a source of gratification to him that he owes his election exclusively to the votes of the white citizens of the State, and that the honor of the position would in his judgment have been diminished, and its possession wholly undesired by him, had it depended upon the suffrages of any other class of the community. Delaware hasn't opened its eyes since they voted with mute astonishment upon the *ad interim* occupant of the office of Secretary of War.

It would not be strange if there were an immediate and general migration of ladies to the beautiful city of New-Haven if they can believe one of their sex who speaks thus of its street-car conductors in a recent letter: "They do not leave you to mount the steps unassisted, with your arms full of packages, or start the cars before you leave the platform, allowing you to reel through the crowded car to find a seat. They always assist you to alight, and never grumble if you are slow or have a sleeping child with you. They more often step to the ground to assist you."

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Speech of President Juarez in the Congress of Mexico.

From the Two Republics, Dec. 24.

We publish below, the speech of the President of the Mexican Republic, on the occasion of its adjournment, on the 15th inst. This and the reply of the President of Congress, reflect the greatest credit upon the Government and the people of Mexico. The enlightened measures recommended by the Executive and the equally enlightened legislation of Congress, will in their effects, ere long, redound to the great benefit of the country.

PRESIDENT JUAREZ TO CONGRESS.

CITIZEN DEPUTIES: After the glorious triumph of the Republic in the last war, it has been very satisfactory to see the normal course of our institutions made plain, in the perfect regularity with which the National Representation has performed its functions. On the day prescribed by the Constitution, Congress has terminated today this period of its sessions. The distinctive character of them has been the pacific but diligent manner in which the debates have been conducted and illustrated upon many subjects of grave public interest. The Executive has just concluded and submitted to Congress for its consideration in the following sessions a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between Mexico and Italy. It will serve to extend further the good relations which now exist between the two countries, and to favor the development of their mutual interests. It is also a new demonstration of the good sentiments which Mexico proclaimed after the close of the war, disposed to renew its relations with the Powers which might wish to celebrate treaties with it on just and convenient bases. In the relations which happily we cultivate with other countries, nothing has disturbed the feelings of cordial friendship. In regard to the difficulties which occurred in some States, by internal legal questions, some have terminated, and others are not of a dangerous character. The notable action of Congress has effected this. The Executive also, by confining himself, has shaped his course by respecting the principles of the Federal system. Without doubt, Congress will legislate the most suitable regulations on this subject, with the judicious deliberation which such important subjects would require. The few elements of disturbance which still remain concerning the questions of the State of Guerrero, cannot compromise, in a grave manner, its tranquillity. There, the same as in the other questions of some States, general opinion has served efficaciously to condemn and check any attempt to destroy peace. What Congress has advanced in this period, discussing constitutional reforms, creates the hope that in the following term the discussion may be terminated. The important advantage of them is already well understood by Congress, in order to better some points of the fundamental covenant. Moreover, Congress being occupied now on various political affairs, has considered with the attention and preference due them, many subjects of social and administrative interest. Among them, the approval of the Civil Code is very worthy of mention. This is a reform of the greatest importance, for facilitating the administration of justice, and to unburden it from a voluminous, confused and antiquated legislation. With the most laudable spirit, Congress has consecrated a portion of its labors to important subjects on public works. The concessions for an interoceanic canal in Tehuantepec, offer to the commerce of Mexico and the world, the hope of incalculable benefits in the future. The other concessions granted by Congress are worthy of being mentioned; for the navigation of the river Quioteped, for the railroads from Mexico to Toluca and Cuautitlen, from Mexico to Tacubaya and Popotla, from Vera Cruz to Tehuantepec and from Tuxpam to the Pacific, as also for the laying of a submarine cable between Vera Cruz and some point on the coast of the United States of America and for telegraph lines from Vera Cruz to Matamoras, and from Durango to Mazatlan. Anticipating the great public benefits which these dispositions of Congress ought to produce, the Executive will not fail to co-operate in the development of them, by all the means which may be within the scope of his power. We ought to congratulate ourselves on seeing peace established throughout the Republic. It rests on the solid aid of public opinion, whose strongest aspiration is to maintain peace, as the best guarantee of our free institutions and as the indispensable basis for all social progress. Receive, citizen Deputies, my congratulations for the profitable result of your labors, which you will soon again continue, in order to secure, by your wisdom and patriotism, the greatest benefit and national prosperity.

A suitable reply to the foregoing was made by the President of the Congress.

A Movement for Reform in Montgomery County.

From the Schenectady Star, Jan. 17.

The people of the adjoining county of Montgomery held a County Convention at Fonda on Saturday last, and appointed a committee to investigate alleged frauds in the auditing of bills, &c., by the Board of Supervisors. They also appointed committees in the several towns to call conventions, and to nominate honest men for town offices. The meeting was composed of prominent citizens composing both political parties. It was asserted at the meeting that half the amount of taxes paid after deducting the State tax, was for stealing. If this is true, it was surely time for the tax-payers to be aroused.

Loss of a United States Revenue-Cutter.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, Jan. 16.

On Sunday, the 1st inst., the United States revenue-cutter *Miami*, while on her way from Lewes to this city, was caught in drifting ice and driven ashore at Port Penn, where she was thrown on her beam ends. All aboard got safely ashore, and it was thought the vessel could probably be saved. She rested on two of the Government piers, opposite that place, and some days ago the floating ice knocked her stern off one of them, leaving her bow on the other, so that her stern sunk in deep water. She is, of course, thus in a very precarious situation, and by many is believed to be a total loss, though hopes are still entertained of saving her. At the latest advices she was still in very much the same position, her stern sunk and her bow above water.

The Taylor Contested Will—The Contestant Rests Her Case.

The Taylor will case was resumed before Surrogate HUTCHINGS yesterday, and, after a short session, Mr. CLINTON, counsel for contestant, announced that he would rest his case. The only evidence adduced was that of Mrs. KATE HOWLAND, who was recalled as a witness for a moment, and, in reply to an interrogatory as to whether ADELINE WESTON, one of the legatees mentioned in the will, was a relative of the family, replied in the negative, saying that no one ever knew or heard anything of her until after Mr. TAYLOR's death. Mr. CLINTON also desired to place Mr. WETHERELL, one of the subscribing witnesses, again on the stand, but the Surrogate held that he could not be recalled, except for the purpose of a cross-examination. The inventory of the estate, upon its being offered in evidence, was excluded, as inadmissible. After some general discussion of no special importance, the trial was adjourned until Wednesday next, when the proponents of the instrument in dispute will open their case.

The Coming Senator From New-Jersey—Speech of Mr. Frelinghuysen After the Caucus at Trenton.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN received his friends at the Trenton House at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, after the close of the caucus, in which he was nominated for United States Senator. He made a brief speech, in which he acknowledged the honor conferred upon him in the following terms:

FELLOW-REPUBLICANS: I have had the honor of thanking you individually for the kindness which you have manifested toward me and for the high honor you have conferred upon me. The office of Senator of the United States is desirable to me; not so much because of the dignity of the position as of the opportunity it affords me in aiding to protect and develop the resources of this great country and of promoting the honor and welfare of this State, every foot of the soil of which I love. You have had before you in caucus the names of gentlemen eminently worthy to fill the position with which you have honored me, and I well understand that I have been selected not because of any superiority to them, but because you are not prepared to condemn the term of service which I have already rendered in the Senate, or to depart from the usages of the party. I do not feel that there is in this verdict—by which you have returned me to the position—anything implying that my merits are superior to those of the gentlemen whose names were with mine presented to you. It will be my purpose to endeavor to promote the best interests of the Republican Party. So far as I can approve of its acts, I shall stand by the Administration of President GRANT. It will be my purpose to promote the great industrial interests of the country. The Republican Party has an arduous road to travel. It has been like a man traveling in a storm, who buttons his coat across his breast and defies the blast, tosses the snow-wreaths from his feet and finally reaches the goal at which he aims. What has the Republican Party achieved? It has rescued the Union; it has established the equality of all before the laws; it has preserved inviolate the faith and honor of this great nation. If any one says these achievements are not enough to compensate for all the toils and privations and exertions that this party has made, he is hard to satisfy. But we have still in the future a glorious work before us in perfecting this great mission which we have already inaugurated.

Prominent among the gentlemen who called with their congratulations, upon Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, were Mr. CORNELIUS WALSH, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's chief competitor in the caucus, Mr. CORTLANDT PARKER, another defeated candidate, followed Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN in a brief speech, and D. S. GREGORY, Jr., supported by his father, who was before the caucus. Hon JOHN HILL, Hon. H. V. CONGAR and others made brief speeches.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Facilities for Vaccination—The Epidemic Cattle Disease—Permission Given to Violate the Law—Movements of Contagious Diseases.

The Board of Health met yesterday at the usual hour, Commissioner MANIERRE in the chair, in the absence of President BOSWORTH, with Commissioners BARR, CARNOCHAN, CECCARINI, GROSS, Dr. S. SMITH and H. SMITH present.

Upon the recommendation of the attorney, it was ordered that suits be commenced in twenty-four cases of violations of the Tenement-house law, thirty-three cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board, and two cases of violations of the Sanitary Code.

The foul condition of Jersey-street was referred to the Street-Cleaning Committee, and the unsafe condition of the rear wall of No. 102 Orchard-street was referred to the Building Department.

The Sanitary Committee made a report calling attention to the fact that there are a large number of unvaccinated persons among the poorer classes, and that such number has increased since the Mayor has omitted, in consequence of the creation of the Board of Health, to issue his proclamation to inform the people when and where gratuitous vaccination may be had. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the Board issue such notice, which was ordered to be done, and $300 was appropriated for that purpose.

The Sanitary Committee also reported a resolution directing that Committee and the Sanitary Inspector to employ sufficient aid to prosecute, on the spot, where the disease of epizootic aftha is prevailing among the cattle in Dutchess and Putnam Counties, inquiries as to its characteristics with a view of giving the public such information. The resolution was adopted, and $500 appropriated to carry it into effect.

Sanitary Inspector MORRIS made the following comparative statement of the movements of contagious diseases during the past two weeks: Week ending Jan. 7, typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 14; relapsing fever, 8; scarlet fever, 99 diphtheria, 14; small-pox, including varioloid, 12; measles, 87. Week ending Jan. 14, typhoid fever, 10; relapsing fever, 4; scarlet fever, 96; diphtheria, 15; small-pox, including varioloid, 22; measles, 137.

A number of slaughterers having asked permission to continue business at various points between Second and Tenth avenues, the Sanitary Committee reported that it could not be granted, as the business within such avenues is prohibited by section No. 165 of the code which was recently adopted. Commissioner BARR moved that the attorney be instructed not to bring suits against the parties to whom the permission was refused until after the 1st day of May, which, after considerable debate, was adopted.

A series of resolutions complimentary to Hon. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, lately a member of the Board, was presented by Mr. MANIERRE, ordered to be engrossed and presented to Mr. BRENNAN, after which the Board adjourned until Wednesday next.

New-York Society of Practical Engineering—Interesting Papers on "Torpedoes" and Raising Sunken Vessels, and Tramways for City Streets.

The New-York Society of Practical Engineering met last evening at the Cooper Union, the President, JAMES A. WHITNEY, in the chair. Col. JOHN E. GOWEN, of Sevastopol notoriety, read a paper on the "Raising of Vessels with Floating or Buoyant Docks." He described the manner in which these docks were made, and also their use in raising sunken vessels at Sevastopol and floating them a distance of five miles with the same apparatus employed in raising them. He then explained how the same means might be used for lighting vessels over bars at the mouths of rivers and harbors. In raising the sunken ships, which were deeply imbedded in sand and mud, Col. GOWEN constructed large caissons, built in compartments. By filling these compartments with water, the caissons were sunk nearly level with the surface, and were placed in position near the sunken vessels, and connected to them by chains passing from each caisson under the vessel. These were then tightened by machinery. The water now being pumped from the compartments nearest the sunken vessels, would enable that side of the caisson to raise and lift the hulk. The whole would then be towed into shoal water, where the operation would be repeated until the sunken vessel could be grounded in a convenient position for roughly repairing her leaks or damages; then the water would be pumped out until she floated. Col. GOWEN proposed the use of such caissons for lighting heavily-laden vessels over sand-bars and shallow places, the form of caisson being arranged to facilitate towing.

Mr. M. L. CALLENDER read a paper on a system of torpedoes invented by himself during the late war, which embraced some important features now claimed by Austrian and English engineers. Mr. CALLENDER's torpedo is made to float upon the surface of the water. It is propelled by gases generated from a burning composition, which reach against the water and drive the apparatus forward. The torpedo carries in a cavity in its bottom a powder magazine, furnished with a percussion fuse, and connected to the forward end of the torpedo by a chain. When this projectile strikes an object, the sudden stoppage throws the magazine from its socket, and the chain-connection swings it forward in the arc of a circle, so that it will strike below the armor-plates of the ship assailed and explode by the percussion.

After the reading of Mr. CALLENDER's paper, the Vice-President was called to the chair, and Prof. WHITNEY, the President, read a short paper on "Tillman's Tramway System for City Streets." This system will not interfere with the ordinary pavement of streets. It consists of broad tramways, or strips of smooth pavement, for wheels of vehicles to run upon. They are made of iron blocks, clamped together in a peculiar way. They are provided with suitable roughnesses to prevent the slipping of horses' feet when crossing them, and by presenting lengthwise a smooth surface the draft of vehicles will be much diminished. These may be called wheel-paths, and carriage-wheels will pass over them with as little resistance as over a smooth floor. In crowded streets a tramway on each side would answer all the purposes for vehicles going in opposite directions.

Skating—The Ball Up Again.

After a suspension of the popular sport of skating for some days, the old clerk of the weather took pity on the lads and lasses of the Metropolis who specially enjoy skating, and lowering the thermometer on Tuesday, sent the red ball up again. The sport was resumed yesterday in great glee, the four days' suspension having apparently whetted the appetites of the skaters. Yesterday quite a lively scene was presented on the Fifth-avenue Pond, where the experts most do congregate, and the Park ponds were also liberally patronized. There was no skating at the rinks, however, colder weather being required for the purpose than at the outside ponds.

In Brooklyn, the Capitoline Pond was crowded both on Tuesday and yesterday, and the Union Pond was well attended. The Rink did not open, however. To-day, an exciting race, for juveniles, is announced on the Capitoline Pond, the prize being a pair of handsome rink skates. Mr. WEED is making preparations for a novelty, in the form of an ice-boat contest on the Capitoline Pond, to take place the first windy day. He has built a new boat for himself, and Messrs. CHICHESTER and HALLECK have also constructed two clipper boats for the ice, and these three will enter the lists in a race for a handsome pair of club skates.

Over in Jersey City the skating club of that place are getting ready for their grand carnival, which is to come off the first night that good skating is to be had.

Law Lectures at the New-York University.

The general course of lectures before the University Law School will open on Friday evening, in the chapel of the University, Washington-square, with a lecture by Hon. A. OAKEY HALL, a graduate of the institution, on the subject of "Law in New-York; the Lawyers of the Past; Lawyers of the Future; Advantages of the Metropolis for the Study of the Law." Moot Courts are held each Friday afternoon in the library of the school, Ex-Judge HENRY E. DAVIES, presiding. The course of evening lectures will be continued by such prominent members of the Bar as Messrs. A. J. VANDERPOEL, WM. ALLEN BUTLER, WM. R. MARTIN, A. A. REDFIELD and others. Tickets for the course may be had without charge on application at the University Building.

Alleged Fraudulent Bankruptcy.

JACOB ABRAHAMS, proprietor of a millinery and fur store at No. 28½ Division-street, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy. The charge was preferred by FREDERICK BOOSS, an importer at No. 446 Bowery, who alleged that the accused obtained goods from him, while insolvent, on representations that he was entirely responsible. In addition to causing ABRAHAMS' arrest, the complainant has commenced proceedings in involuntary bankruptcy against him. The accused was held by Commissioner BETTS to await an examination on the criminal charge.

THE NEW CITY CENSUS.

Full Returns from Three Wards—A Very Slight Increase Over the Old Enumeration—Probable Increase in the Entire City of 20,000 Names.

The new enumeration of the Third, Eighth and Fifteenth Wards was completed yesterday. The remainder of the wards will be finished in a few days, some of them being already complete, with the exception of one or two districts. The present statistics of population have been compiled by election districts, according to the change made in the latter last year by the Mayor and Common Council for party purposes. The work has been conducted with the greatest care under the direct supervision of Marshal SHARPE, and every effort has been made to have the enumeration thorough and correct, and beyond the possibility of contradiction. It is believed that the returns will compare quite favorably with those made during last Summer. Marshal SHARPE thinks that the aggregate increase of the City over the late census will not be above 20,000 inhabitants. It is understood that the population of the Seventeenth Ward will be even less than was given in the census of 1870. This is explained by the removal of tenement-house people and other residents of that ward to other localities. The following table shows the population of the Fourth, Eighth and Fifteenth Wards respectively, as given by the new census:

FOURTH WARD.

Dist.	Pop.	Dist.	Pop.
1	2,772	8	1,489
2	3,079	9	1,776
3	1,323	10	1,696
4	1,344	11	1,553
5	2,176	12	1,270
6	1,410	13	1,560
7	2,328		
Total			23,786

The population, according to the census of last year, was 23,540; increase, 246.

EIGHTH WARD.

Dist.	Pop.	Dist.	Pop.
1	645	13	1,727
2	395	14	1,883
3	1,123	15	1,908
4	1,222	16	2,510
5	1,351	17	2,409
6	1,956	18	1,994
7	907	19	1,213
8	1,931	20	2,391
9	2,192	21	1,258
10	1,947	22	813
11	721	23	766
12	1,595		
Total			34,981

The population of last year was 33,889; increase, 1,092.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Dist.	Pop.	Dist.	Pop.
1	2,646	8	2,373
2	1,897	9	1,812
3	1,923	10	1,863
4	1,305	11	800
5	2,082	12	2,944
6	3,663	13	2,109
7	1,617		
Total			27,053

The population of last year was 25,889; increase, 1,164.

City School Finances.

The report of the Board of Education for 1870 will show the following:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1869	$797,305
Amount apportioned to the City by the State Superintendent for 1869	422,216
Amount raised by tax on property for school purposes	1,959,733
Amount raised from all other sources	15,582
Total	$3,194,836

EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries	$1,809,363
School apparatus	136,976
Colored schools	41,837
School-houses and sites	398,951
Fuel	104,859
Salaries of janitors	163,357
Incidentals for all schools and the Board of Education	126,034
Corporate schools	78,604
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1870	837,112
Total	$3,194,936

Going to China by Way of the Suez Canal.

Saturday, the 21st inst., the steam-ship *Alaska*, of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship line, will proceed to demonstrate the practicability of a passage eastward to China, via the Suez Canal. This canal, as is well known, admits the passage with but little or no difficulty of vessels drawing twenty-two feet of water. The *Alaska*, with her freight, coal and water on board, will draw but twenty feet. She is a new ship, being only two years old, is 365 feet long, 48 feet beam, 32 feet 8 inches hold, with a cargo capacity of 2,000 tons, a coal capacity of 1,000 tons, fore and aft berths for 1,000 steerage passengers, and cabin accommodations for 200 passengers. Her cost was something over $1,000,000, and she has the reputation of being the most perfect model of marine architecture in existence. She has been admirably fitted up with fire-apparatus, service pipes running her full length on both sides, fore and aft, these being supplied with separate donkey-engines and boilers, and so arranged that sections of hose can be fitted on at intervals, at a moment's notice, and the vessel deluged with water. Ventilation, a great desideratum in the comfort of passengers, has been carefully attended to, and her arrangements in this respect will make her conspicuous for coolness and comfort in tropical climes. A large portion of the upper saloon has been removed, leaving a promenade deck, which will be duly appreciated by her passengers during the long voyage before them. A small saloon for ladies has been left amidships, in which have been placed a piano, library, and other comforts. The upper deck runs flush fore and aft, from one extreme end of the ship to the other. She has a dining-saloon on deck capable of being thoroughly warmed by steam in cold, or thrown open to every breeze in hot weather. She has been thoroughly overhauled, and put in excellent order, and the design in sending her out is not so much to make any great speed, as to arrive in order so as to enter immediately on her trans-Pacific trips. She is brig rigged, and as she now sits in the water, is one of the handsomest specimens of naval architecture that has ever left this port.

The passage of the *Alaska* through the Mediterranean and the canal, should attract the attention of every one whose business or pleasure call them in that direction. It is expected that she will arrive out in sixty days, provided that nothing out of the ordinary current of events occurs. When she leaves New-York she goes direct to Gibraltar, Marseilles and Malta; from thence to Port Said, at the entrance to the canal; through the canal to Suez, and from thence direct to Singapore and Hong Kong, at which place her voyage will be completed. At that point she will connect with the regular line of steamers of the Company plying between Shanghai, Yokohama, the ports lying on or contiguous to the inland sea of Japan and San Francisco. She will be commanded by Capt. JEFFERSON MAURY, one of the best and most experienced officers in the Company's employ, and there is no reason to fear that her trip will not be a very successful one.

Walking Through France—Lecture by Rev. Wm. H. Taylor.

On Tuesday evening, the Noble-street Presbyterian Church, at Greenpoint, was filled with a most intelligent and delighted audience, to listen to an account, given by Rev. WILLIAM HOWELL TAYLOR, of a journey through France, accomplished by himself and a fellow-student on foot, with their knapsacks strapped to their shoulders and staff in hand. As he progressed with the narrative, which was enlivened by anecdote and incident, it was evident that the trampers had not traveled with their eyes closed. On the contrary, they had kept them remarkably wide open. Religion and politics were completely eschewed, so that no one could take offense. Mr. TAYLOR commenced his narrative with a description of their outfit, and showed the knapsack and hat he wore upon the occasion. The hat is a peculiar one. It is a cross between a dinner-plate and a stove-pipe. It would make a traveling trunk, or—but here description fails, for it shuts itself up with springs, and lets itself out with springs, and altogether is a remarkable hat. The travelers start from Havre, pass through Caen and into Normandy. Descriptions were given of farm life, the people, their resources, habits, characteristics, costumes, and other details, particularly their attachment for "the Little Corporal," as they called NAPOLEON. As each section of country was passed through, incidents were related showing their military zeal, their knowledge of political affairs, their simplicity and honesty. His relation of the comforts of the country inns would not be calculated to make any one desire to experience them, and a French bed, as described, is simply an instrument of torture. French living has oftentimes been praised by gourmands, but they must have had different experiences from Mr. TAYLOR. The French have a great regard for Americans, but there was at least one French family on that route that was astonished to find that Americans were not black. In passing through Rouen, the environs of Paris, Chalons-Sur-Saone, Lyons, and the weaving districts, old historic recollections were brought up that enhanced the interest of the history of more modern France. Passing into Avignon, the city of the Popes, and Marseilles, the relics of a Roman age were described and comparisons drawn. A vivid description of the French soldiery, attended by the sprightly vivandieres, almost brought the French uniform right before one's eyes. Passing along the Mediterranean, he brought his audience to Toulon, and there showed them the galley-slaves and a French prison. The narrator gently lifted his audience across a bridge, at one end of which they had shaken hands with a French *gendarme*, and left them in the care of an Italian soldier on Italy's soil, over which he proposes to take them upon some future occasion. His whole narrative was so interspersed with anecdote as to keep his audience in a good humor during the entire evening.

Criminal Trials Before Judge Bedford.

At the Court of General Sessions, before Judge BEDFORD, yesterday, MINNIE LEE was arraigned on a charge of attempting to rescue JAMES THOMPSON from the Tombs, in which he was confined for burglary. She visited the latter in his cell, carrying with her a coil of rope and several tools to be used in effecting his escape. The plot was frustrated by one of the warden's assistants. The accused pleaded guilty, after which her counsel said that she become acquainted with THOMPSON a few years ago and married him, being a working-girl at the time. She did not learn that he was a burglar until after her marriage. Her counsel asked the Court to adjourn the case for a few days, to give him time to produce affidavits of her previous good character. She was then remanded.

RICHARD O'BRIEN and MICHAEL DEGAN, boys, pleaded guilty of stealing a watch from Mr. THOMPSON, and were sent to the House of Refuge to remain until twenty-one years of age.

JOHN SHELLY pleaded guilty of stealing a watch from JAMES FORD, and was sent to State Prison for four years and ten months. Acquittals were rendered in the cases of KATE LYONS, WM. SMITH and GEORGE NEWMAN, after which the Court adjourned until this morning.

Release of a Seized Distillery on a Fraudulent Bond.

STEPHEN SHERLOCK was arrested yesterday on a charge of subornation of perjury, and was sent to Ludlow-street Jail by Commissioner BETTS, in default of $20,000 bail, to await an examination. It was alleged that the accused was instrumental in procuring the release of a vinegar factory belonging to him on a fraudulent bond, after it had been seized on a charge of having been used for the illicit distillation of whisky. The factory was located at No. 402 East Twenty-fifth-street. It was condemned at the United States District Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD, and it was subsequently found, on commencing action for the recovery of the bond, that the sureties were worthless, one of them having personated JOHN BRENNAN.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Jan. 19: Nos. 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Calendars called at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
171—Stiner vs. Stiner.	194—Bell vs. Waterbury.
176—Pope vs. Bank of Albion.	195—Wetsler vs. Fink.
180—Burger vs. Devlin.	196—Bensel vs. Oliver.
184—Hubbel vs. Von Schoening.	197—Whelan vs. Morris.
185—Steward vs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	198—Bensel vs. Oliver.
186—Same vs. Same.	199—Whelan vs. Morris.
187—Sykes vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.	200—The People, &c., vs. Cattrell.
189—Thompson vs. Fargo, Treasurer.	201—Feinholts vs. Ross.
190—Savage vs. Allen.	202—Webb vs. Odell.
191—Thompson vs. Fargo.	204—Maitland vs. Whitlock.
192—Savage vs. Allen.	205—McCormick vs. Penn. Cen. R. R. Co.
193—People vs. Cattrell.	206—Shortland vs. Van Nostrand.
	207—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
229—East N. Y. & Ja. R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.	485½—Seyfaithe vs. Kurzenknabe.
21—Hardenburgh vs. Whitney.	357—Gottberg vs. The Am. Fire Ins. Co.
205—Burdell vs. La Coste.	21—Stedman vs. Western Transportation Co.
273—Crowley vs. Smith.	141—James vs. Schmidt.
5—Zimmerman vs. Shoenfeldt.	311—Jaeger vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
9—Plumer vs. Stern.	25—McCullom vs. Plants, Administratrix.
11—Andrews vs. Brooklyn Dye-wood Co.	27—Kaufman vs. Doane.
15—Fleishauer vs. Tuska.	31—Ferguson vs. Sayre.
23—The Security Ins. Co. vs. Schultz.	2937—Woodward Steam Pump Man. Co. vs. Tremont Coal Co.
64—Wilson vs. McLean.	
259—Crow vs. Hoboken Land and Imp. Co.	

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
158—Oddie vs. Goodyear.	18½—Tallmann vs. Cudlip.
1338—Terry vs. Connolly.	174—Rogers vs. Moon.
248—Brett vs. North American S. S. Co.	228—Bernhard vs. Seligman.
260—Wright, Adm'r, &c., vs. Holbrook.	256—Brodie, &c., vs. Andrews.
258—Stagg vs. Cumberland & Penn. Coal Co.	970½—Ryder vs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
272—Stokes vs. Johnson.	72—McMillan vs. Knox.
24—Bliss vs. Levy, impleaded, &c.	90½—Becklin vs. Ellis.
1752—McKnight vs. Devlin.	236—Husson vs. Fickett.
14—French vs. Dinsmore, President, &c.	1710—Russel vs. Miner.
	34—Barstow vs. Hansen.
	144½—Wilson vs. Stylwell.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
60—In re Jones.	105—Tiffany vs. Potter.
63—In re Baltic Fire Ins. Co.	109—Purcell vs. France.
	113—Gage vs. Rushton.

The call commences at No. 115—Viele vs. Viele.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

Nos.	Nos.
98—Millan vs. Graham.	447—Tiederman vs. James O'Brien.
1043—Lottus vs. The Novelty Iron Works.	163—Feeny vs. O'Brien.
307—Myron vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.	157—Holmes vs. Roberts.
475—Scott vs. Finnegan.	289—Kaas vs. O'Brien.
73—The Goodenough Horseshoe Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.	33—Starges vs. New-Jersey Steam Nav. Co.
171—Villaret vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	291—Coffey vs. Home Life Ins. Co.
275—Claflin vs. Rosenberg.	39—Hope Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Soulter.
451—Alexander vs. Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.	313—Currie vs. Von Schoenig.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Same Calendar, with the addition of the following cause:
No. 148—Allen vs. Kidare.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
49—Reinheimer vs. Central Park R. R.	461—Wood vs. Merritt.
448—Schweiger vs. Honish.	68—McCauley vs. Gaus.
229—Caldwell vs. Bass.	473—Dart vs. Walker.
207—Suydam vs. Pielstecker.	309—Young vs. Enders.
35—Costello vs. The Mayor, &c.	366—Bleecker vs. Coulter.
447—Isham vs. Robinson.	474—Weidhaus vs. Hugart.
	149—White vs. Place.
	204—McConnon vs. Third-avenue R. R.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3049—Horan vs. O'Brien.	4827—Nelson vs. Bolton.
4678—Biddle vs. Mead.	4828—Estee vs. Trundy.
4808—Myers vs. McCoffill.	4855—Pickert vs. Kolle.
4829—Feely vs. Fallahee.	4865—Anderson vs. Ashcroft.
4070—Scholesmann vs. Jacobi.	4867—Price vs. Salomon.
4825—McReynolds vs. Eiseman.	4897—Wood vs. Dollinger.
4826—Pinckney vs. Aldrich.	4578—Darby vs. O'Neil.
	5334—Bernstein vs. Guilleaume.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4630—Simmons vs. Dusenbury.	4851—Holt vs. Hart.
4631—Simmons vs. Nelson.	4868—Oppenheimer vs. Tuska.
4669—Mittnacht vs. Guttroff.	4870—White vs. McGrane.
4751—Speckhardt vs. Trabert.	4871—Monteith vs. Bucking.
4700—Patterson vs. Roche.	4872—Hatch vs. Smith.
4796—Albrecht vs. Fleischman.	4873—Fischer vs. Zerbst.
4834—Lockwood vs. Mercantile Loan and Warehouse Co.	4874—Finnegan vs. Behan.
	4876—Chichester vs. Higham.
	4876½—Simon vs. Jessurum.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 18.

By Judge Sutherland.

Branard *vs.* Van Anden File Company; reference ordered.

Kruse *vs.* Eazler; judgment ordered.

By Judge Ingraham.

Shields *vs.* Shields; referred back.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 18.

By Judge Loew.

Morrison *vs.* Taylor; motion for a new trial denied and case settled.

George Strittmalter *vs.* Mary Strittmalter; referee's report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 18.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Nimmons *vs.* Tappan; order granted.
Bailey *vs.* Griswold; order granted.
Smithers *vs.* Strasburg; order granted.
Same *vs.* Bernan; motion denied.
Heilbron *vs.* Schaffer; motion denied.
Rocke *vs.* Minner; motion denied.
Payser *vs.* Peel; order granted, (McCunn.)
Matther *vs.* Wood; order granted.
Buckman *vs.* Morgueroth; order granted.
Rockwell *vs.* Calvin; motion denied.
Zyqueido *vs.* Hernandez; order of reference.
Hoagland *vs.* Winters; order granted.
Harker *vs.* Park; order granted.
Lancton *vs.* Speyer; order granted.
Husey *vs.* Madison Mining Company; order granted.
Howell *vs.* Mellen; order granted.
Watson *vs.* Martin; order granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 75.—*John Martin et al.* vs. *The Northern Transportation Company of Ohio et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin.—This is a case of collision. About 2 o'clock in the morning of June 22, 1866, the steam-propeller *Cleveland*, owned by the Transportation Company, in rounding Bar Point, on Lake Erie, on her way to Detroit, made the lights of a tug and tow, descending the Detroit River into the lake, at a distance away supposed to be two miles. The tug was the *George B. McClellan*, having in tow the bark *Maria Martin*, bound from Chicago to Buffalo, laden with 35,000 bushels of corn. Shortly thereafter the propeller and the bark collided, and the propeller was sunk. The owners thereupon filed the libel in this case, alleging that the collision was due to the negligence, inattention, and want of proper care and skill on the part of the officers of the bark. The bark charges the occasion of the disaster upon the propeller. The Judge in the District Court found the collision was in consequence of a failure of the propeller to change her course after sighting the tug and tow, and that the bark could not have been sheered in time to avoid a collision. The libel was then dismissed. But upon appeal to the Court the decree divided the loss, the Court holding that notwithstanding the faults of the propeller, the accident would not have occurred had the bark followed the course of the tug, as she was required to do. The two theories are presented here.

Spalding & Dickinson for libelants; Geo. B. Hibbard for appellants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

Henry M. Lacount & Co. vs. *A. L. Rowe & Co*—The plaintiffs filed a petition in the United States Court, yesterday, to have the defendants adjudged bankrupt. The petition set forth that on the 25th of October last they, the plaintiffs, sold the defendants thirty-two bales of cotton for $2,700, and on the 28th of the same month Rowe & Co. made a general assignment to Frank H. Page. Besides that, they at the same time took up several notes that were not due, amounting to about $20,000, and liquidated other outstanding debts, in view of which the assignment is asked to be set aside and the plaintiffs declared bankrupt. Judge BENEDICT ordered the jury to bring in a verdict for the petitioners.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—JAN. 18.

Before Judge Sutherland.

INTERESTING TO THE PURCHASERS AND HOLDERS OF STOCK IN MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Joseph M. Strong vs. *Walton W. Evans et al., Trustees of the Spuyten Duyvil Rolling Mill Company.*—This is a motion for an inspection and discovery of the books and papers of the Spuyten Duyvil Rolling Mill Company, in an action brought against Walton W. Evans, James R. Lawrence, Wm. H, Barnum and others, as officers and a majority of the trustees of said Company, to recover the damages suffered by plaintiff from false statements and representations made by the defendants in the "annual statement" of the condition of the Company on the 1st day of January, 1868. The "annual statement" set forth that on that day its capital stock paid in was $252,500; its indebtedness $206,800, and its real estate and available assets $516,959, all of which the plaintiff denies, and alleges that there was not paid in, in cash to the capital stock, a sum to exceed $67,500; that their indebtedness was greater by far than $206,800; that their available assets were comparatively nothing, and that he purchased the stock, relying upon the truth of the said annual statement, and upon other statements and representations made by the defendants.

The history of this Company exhibits the fact that it began as the "Langdon Rolling Mill Company" in 1864, and in February, 1865, being insolvent, was sold to N. Washburn & Co., who were directors, or trustees, of the Langdon Mill Company. They formed a stock company, and became incorporated as the "N. Washburn & Co. Company," and went along under this name until they became insolvent a second time, in 1867, when, at a meeting of the directors, a resolution was passed selling out the whole concern to themselves, as directors of a new corporation, and changing the name of the Company to the "Spuyten Duyvil Rolling Mill Company," raising what new funds they needed by increasing the capital stock of the "old Company with the new name," and selling it to outsiders, of whom the plaintiff was one. The "annual statement" alleged to be fraudulent is supposed to have been made up from the records and books of all the insolvent corporations which make up the present one, and it is to examine these "books, &c.," that this motion is made. Decision reserved.

Philo Chase and Edward B. Merrill for the motion, Richard S. Emmet opposed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—JAN. 18.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

PURCHASE BY ORDER—OBJECTION AS TO QUALITY OF GOODS—SALE BY COMMON CARRIER FOR THE FREIGHT.

James T. Carter and George E. Carter vs. *Jacob Foss et al.*—This was an action to recover some $650, principal and interest, for seven bales of soft woolen rags, ordered in writing by the defendants of the plaintiffs, in March, 1865, at Chicago. The defense was that the defendants had verbally directed all goods, that might be ordered to be sent by rail as special freight, by which they would be guaranteed through to New-York in ten days, and that the plaintiffs did not so ship them. A further defense was that the goods were not of the kind ordered. The goods arrived here and were rejected by the defendants. They were sold by the Erie Railway Company for freight in July, 1866. The testimony was conflicting; one of the defendants testifying to such direction to ship, and one of the plaintiffs denying it. Four or five of the defendants' witnesses testified to the goods being inferior to the order; while the plaintiff, Carter, swore that they were in all respects as ordered. The letters between the parties at the time contained no objection to the quality, nor any complaint for not sending as special freight. These objections were not made until within the last year.

Plaintiffs' counsel contended that the goods when shipped in Chicago were according to the order, and that the objection to the quality, if well founded, came too late.

The Court charged the jury that the objection was too late. The plaintiffs obtained a verdict for the full amount claimed, and the Court granted an extra allowance of five per cent.

S. M. Parsons for plaintiffs; Nathan Solomon for defendants.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Pratt.

ACTION FOR THE LOSS OF A HUSBAND.

Mary Geoghan vs. *The Robbins Preserved Wood Pavement Company.*—In October, 1869, an explosion took place in the works of the defendant, situated on Gowanus Canal, by which the husband of the plaintiff and one of the partners in the firm were killed. The Company gave Mrs. Geoghan, who was left with three small children, some assistance, but at last, becoming tired of what appeared to them mere charitable action, they cut off the pittance they had been giving her. In view of this state of affairs her friends prevailed upon her to bring action in the Supreme Court, which was done yesterday. The Company, seeing however that they were clearly in the wrong, on the advice of their counselor, Patrick Keartz, compromised the matter before the case came up for trial by agreeing to pay the plaintiff $500.

J. D. Daintz appeared for the widow.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 18.

Before Chief-Justice Barbour.

FORFEITURE OF LEASE.

Josephine M. Allen vs. *James E. Coulter.*—The plaintiff's granter made a written lease of the premises in Forty-seventh-street, near Broadway, for a term of twenty-one years, to one Hugh Short. The lease contained an agreement that the tenant would pay, in addition to rent, all taxes, charges and Croton water rent, imposed on the premises, and in default thereof for ninety days after they became a lien, the landlord might take possession of the premises at his option. The taxes were so permitted to remain unpaid, and plaintiff now brings this action to enforce his rights under the conditions of the lease. The present defendant is sued as assignee of the lease, but sets up in defense that he never had any such assignment, and that therefore he is not bound by its conditions. Case still on.

William Henry Arnoux for plaintiff; Gordon Buck for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I. JAN. 18.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

LOANED OR NOT LOANED.

Matthew V. Cabell vs. *Lynde L. Jones.*—This was an action in trover to recover three United States bonds of $1,000 each. The plaintiff alleged that the bonds were placed with the defendant for safe keeping, and that he converted them to his own use, while defendant claimed that they were loaned to him.

The jury found a verdict in favor of defendant, thus declaring that the bonds were loaned, and not converted.

Robert N. Waite for plaintiff; A. H. Hitchcock for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JAN. 18.

Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.

THE SOUTHERN CHARITY GIFT ENTERPRISE.

James G. Scofield vs. *John Kelly.*—This case revives, to some extent, the recollections of the numerous gift enterprises which bloomed in this City during the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, most of which died a premature death. In November, 1867, the defendant, then Sheriff of the county, seized about $630 worth of coral jewelry under an execution against Henry Hartman, who was held out to the world as Treasurer of the "Ladies' Society in aid of the Suffering and Destitute of the South." The plaintiff claims that the property was his, and though it was displayed among the jewelry to be distributed in the gift enterprise, yet it was only intrusted to Robert T. Hartman, one of the parties connected with such enterprise, to sell on commission.

The case is still on trial.

H. D. Lapaugh for plaintiff; Thomas H. Buckley appears on behalf of Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel, for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 18.

FIRST BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.109½	7 Central Nat. B'k..103
10,000 do......b3.109½	250 Del. & Hud. Can'l.121½
11,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'65,c.108⅝	200 West. U. Tel.b.c.c. 47⅝
35,000 do.........108¾	900 do.......... 47⅝
9,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..c.110⅞	1,000 do.......b3. 47⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.......c.107⅛	10 Adams Express... 66½
41,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'65,n.107⅛	100 U. S. Ex..b.c., s3. 36½
15,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'67,c.108	10 Am. Mer. Un. Ex. 42½
10,000 do......b3.108	100 N. Y. C. & H..b.c. 92½
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.107½	21 do.......... 92½
70,000 do.........107⅛	700 do.......s3. 92
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, o... 63½	20,000 N.Y. C. & H. C., bet. call....b30. 88⅜
3,000 do.......... 63⅜	100 Reading R.....b.c. 98½
2,000 Georgia St. 6s... 80½	400 Chic. & R. I. R....106½
1,000 Georgia St. 7s... 88⅝	100 do.......b3.106½
9,000 Ga. St. 7s, G.bds 91½	600 L. S. & M. S. R.... 89⅝
8,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.... 58	100 do......b30. 89¾
10,000 Louisiana 6s, o.. 67½	100 do...bet. call. 89⅝
5,000 Alabama St. 8s.. 96⅝	600 do.......... 89½
1,000 C. Pac. R. G bs.. 90½	100 do.........c. 89½
4,000 do...bet. call. 90⅛	100 C. & N.W. Pf..b.c. 83
10,000 Un.Pac.R.1st M. 75½	100 Un. Pac. R....b30. 14¾
20,000 Un. P. 7s L.G. b. 63	50 Ill. Central R......134
10,000 Un. Pac. 10s Inc. 41	49 Mil. & St. Paul R. 52
1,000 do.......... 41½	100 do...bet. call. 52
4,000 do.......... 42	200 Tol., W. & W...... 51
5,000 Tol.&W. 1st.b.c. 94	100 do.bet. call.b3 51
1,000 Q. & Tol. 1st..... 83	12 Chic. & Alton R...114½
3,000 C. & N.W. In. b. 91½	600 Ohio & Miss R.... 31⅜
1,000 C.& R. I. & P. 7s. 97½	250 Mor. & Essex R... 88½
2,000 Ohio & M. C. bs. 85½	141 do...bet. call. 88
7,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st 91½	50 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf. 20
6,000 Tol. P. & W. 2d. 68	100 H. & St. Jo. R.... 82
8,000 North Mo. 1st... 83	50 do.......... 81¾
1,000 M.&St.P.7 3-10C. 94½	100 H. & St. Jo. R. Pf. 94
100 Fourth Nat. B'k...106½	100 C. C. & Ind. C. R.. 18
	10 P., Ft. W. & C. G.. 93½

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65.108⅝	$2,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st. 75⅝
38,000 do.........108⅝	15,000 do.......... 75½
25,000 U.S.5s,10-40 C.a3.107⅞	5,000 Col., C.& I.C.1st 82⅛
5,000 U. S.5-20 C.,'65,n.108⅝	100 Pac. M. S. S. Co... 41⅞
10,000 do.........108⅝	300 W. U. Tel.......... 47⅝
15,000 do.........107⅞	100 N.Y. C.& H. R..s3 91½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.107⅞	20 do.......... 92½
60,000 do.......b3.107⅞	21 do....bet. call 91¾
1,000 do.........110⅜	200 do.......... 91⅞
3,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'68.c.108⅛	4,387 N.Y.C.& H.Ctfs. 87¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s,old. 63⅝	600 Harlem R..........132½
8,000 do.......... 63⅝	200 do..........132¼
20,000 do.......... 63¾	400 do..........132
5,000 Tenn.St. 6s, new 63⅜	100 L. S. & M. So. R.. 89⅝
5,000 do.......... 63½	200 do....bet. call 89⅝
13,000 do.......... 63¼	100 Mich. Cen. R......117½
4,000 Va. St. 6s, old... 66½	100 do..........117⅞
1,000 N. Car. old bds. 45½	100 do.......s60.117
3,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n. 22½	100 Chi. & N. W. R.... 71¼
10,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July... 58½	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.. 83
10,000 do.......... 58⅞	30 do.......... 83¼
20,000 do.......... 59	100 do.......... 82⅞
48,000 do.......... 59½	100 Union Pac. R..... 14⅜
30,000 do.......... 59⅝	100 do.........b30 15
4,000 do.Apl.& Oct 61	70 Morris & Es. R... 88
5,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. issue........ 88	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 72⅞
10,000 do.......... 87¼	100 H. & St. J. R..... 81¼
10,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div.. 83½	100 do.......... 81⅛
1,000 North Mo. 2d bs 65	100 do.......... 81⅜
1,000 Mich. So. 2d.... 95½	100 Col., C. & I. C. R.. 17⅞
	10 Chi. & Alt. R......115
	100 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf. 20

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18—P. M.

The equanimity of the Money market, after the "lock up" of yesterday, appears to be fully restored today, and the sale to the Brokers, on a very comfortable offering from lenders, is 7 ⅌ cent., with some exceptions, late in the day, at 6 ⅌ cent. It is not known whether the parties to the "lock up" including the Mechanics' Bank, employed in their work, withdrew and sealed up greenbacks, from employment in the general Bank movement or not, nor do the Brokers and other Money borrowers of the Street seem to care whether this was done or not. As usual in such exceptional operations by combination to make Money tight and Stocks cheap, we hear rumors of bad faith between the parties themselves. Some of them are said to have been buyers of Stocks for cash, yesterday.

The sales of Gold were steady at 110⅜@110⅝, and Bills on London were firm in demand, and were advanced by some of the leading drawers to 109½@109¾ ⅌ cent.

The Stock Exchange was lower on the Public Funds after 12 o'clock, when it transpired that the offerings to the Treasury amounted to $6,842,000. The Secretary accepted the following sums:

A. Findley, Jr.	Tanssig, Fisher & Co.
$550,000 '65, r., o.......107.06	9,500 '65, c., n.......107.29
C. D. Mathews.	E. Sweet & Co.
10,000 '65, c.......107.23	10,000 '64, c.......107.29
Turner Brothers.	2,500 '65, c., o.......107.29
2,200 '65, c., n.......107.24	10,000 '65, c., n.......107.24
50 '67, c.......107.24	10,000 '65, c., n.......107.25
Vermilye & Co.	10,000 '65, c., n.......107.26
57,100 '62, r.......107.29	10,000 '65, c., n.......107.27
191,100 '64, r.......107.29	5,000 r., n.......107.22
53,600 '65, r., o.......107.29	50,000 '62, r.......107.23
4,000 '65, r., n.......107.29	21,000 '62, r.......107.26
229,150 '64, c.......107.29	4,500 '64, r.......107.24
424,000 '65, c., o.......107.29	25,000 '65, c.......107.24
296,300 '65, c., n.......107.29	5,000 '64, r.......107.24
Total.......$2,000,000	

At the late Government Boards the 5-20s of 1867 sold at 107⅞@107¾ ⅌ cent., and the May and November 1865s at 108⅛ ⅌ cent.

The South Carolina Bonds were pressed on sale in considerable sums, and sold at 58⅛@59 ⅌ cent., but soon after at 59⅝ ⅌ cent., the buyers showing more confidence near the close of the Second Board. The Tennessee Bonds were steady, and other Southern Bonds dull.

The Railway Mortgage Bonds show more demand, and the price of Union Pacifics advanced to 75½ ⅌ cent. The Land Grants of the same Company rose to 65 ⅌ cent., and the Income Bonds to 42 ⅌ cent. Even the Common Stock of the Road advanced to 15⅛ ⅌ cent., as against 14⅛ yesterday, and 12@13 last week.

In the Railway Stocks the market was somewhat irregular and the feeling uncertain through the early dealings of the day, but the turn in the afternoon was to better prices, and on the reported ease in Money among the Brokers, there was some disposition to buy the New-York and Western Roads at an advance of ½@¾ ⅌ cent. on morning prices. The feeling was even stronger on Western Telegraph, which sold up to 47½ ⅌ cent. And after the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 18.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	107⅞	107⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	109⅜	109¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅛	107⅞
American Gold	110½	110⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	63½	63⅝
New-York Central and Hudson	92	92
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	88⅜	88
Reading Railroad	98¼	98⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅞	106
North-west Common	72	71¾
North-west Preferred	82⅞	83
Pacific Mail Company	42	42⅛
St. Paul Preferred	73	73
St. Paul Common	52	52⅛
Lake Shore	89⅜	89½
Ohio and Mississippi	31½	31¼
Toledo and Wabash	50⅜	51
Western Telegraph	47⅛	47½
Erie	22⅜	22⅛
St. Joseph Common	81¼	83

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18.

Gold receipts	$624,340 38
Gold payments	479,505 52
Gold Balance	61,377,320 61
Currency receipts	236,092 08
Currency payments	1,150,071 95
Currency balance	8,926,722 11
Customs	504,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81.......110¾	5-20 coup., '67.......107¾
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81.......110¾	5-20 coup., '68.......108⅛
5-20 coup., '62.......109½	10-40 reg.......107¼
5-20 coup., '64.......108⅝	10-40 coup.......107¼
5-20 coup., '65.......108⅝	6s currency.......110
5-20 coup., n. i., '65.......107⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old....... 63⅜	Ala. 8s....... 96
Tenn. 6s, new bonds....... 63	Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.Is. 59
Va. 6s, old....... 65	Ohio 6 ⅌ ct., 1881.......100½
Va. 6s, new bonds....... 61	Ohio 6 ⅌ ct., 1886.......100½
Va. 6s, reg., old....... 50½	Ken. 6s....... 95
Ga. 6s....... 80	Ill. Canal bonds, 1870..100
Ga. 7s, new bonds....... 88¼	Ill. coupon 6s, 1877.......100
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds....... 94¼	Ill. coupon 6s, 1879.......100
N. C. 6s, old....... 45½	Ill. War loan.......100
N. C. Funding act, '68. 29	Ind. 6 ⅌ ct. War loan.100
N. C. 6s, new bonds.. 22½	Ind. 5 ⅌ ct.......100
N. C. Special tax....... 18	Mich. 7 ⅌ ct., 1878.......100
S. C. 6s, new bonds....... 57	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan.105
Mo. 6s....... 89¾	N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan.105
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss....... 88	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1872.......103
La. 6s....... 67	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1873.......103
La. 6s, Levee bonds.. 70	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1874.......103
La. 7s, Penitentiary.. 72	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1875.......103
Cal. 7s.......107½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1877.......103
Conn. 6s.......100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1878.......103
R. I. 6s....... 99¼	N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1874.......100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....... 90	Han. & Naples 1st... 78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....... 88	Gt. West. 1st, '68.......100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E....... 88	Gt. West. 1st, '88....... 90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub....... 88	Gt. West. 2d, '93....... 81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.......100	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90... 81½
N. Y. Cen.7s,conv.,'76.100½	Gal. & Chi. 2d....... 94
Erie 1st ex....... 95	Chi., R. I. & Pac....... 97
Erie 7s, 2d Ind.,'79... 92	Morris & Essex 1st...101
Erie 7s, 3d Ind.,'83... 90	Morris & Essex 2d... 98½
Erie 7s,4th Ind.,'88.... 83	Clev. & Tol. S. F.......100
Erie 7s,5th Ind.,'88.... 79½	N. Jer. Cen. new bds.102½
Buff.,N. Y.& E.1st,'77. 88	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.101½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F.,'85.102	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.. 95
Harlem 1st.......100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d.. 92
Harlem C. M. & S. F. 91½	Clev. & Pitts. 2d....... 98
M. C. 1st M. 8s, '82....110	Clev. & Pitts. 3d....... 95
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d.... 95½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th....... 78
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ⅌ ct. 98	Chi. & Alt. 1st.......100
Pac.R.7s,guar.by Mo. 96⅝	Chi. & Alt. Inc....... 93
Central Pac. bds....... 90½	Ohio & Miss. 1st....... 96½
Union Pac. 1st bds... 75½	Ohio & Miss. Cons.... 85¾
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.. 62½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.. 92
Union Pac. Inc. 10s.. 42	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.. 89¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75...106	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s...106
Alt. & T. H. 1st....... 95	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10 95
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.... 84¼	Mil. & St. Paul 1st... 91¼
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc... 72	Mil. & St. Paul 2d.... 86
Chi. & N. W. S. F.... 98	Chi. & Mil. 1st....... 91½
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds 91	Joliet & Chi. 1st.......104
Chi. & N. W. 1st....... 96	Col., C. & Ind. 1st.... 82½
Lack. & West. bds... 99½	Tol., P. & War., E. D. 82
Del., L. & West. 1st.. 98½	Tol., P. & War., W. D. 82
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex... 93½	Tol., P. & War. 2d.... 68
Tol. & Wab. 2d....... 84½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....... 98½
Tol. & Wab. E. bds... 78	Bost., H. & E. guar.. 23
Tol. & W. cons. conv. 82½	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.......132	Importers' & Traders'155
Manhattan.......153½	Manuf. & Merchants' 95
Mechanics'.......133	N. Y. Nat. Exc. Bank 95
Union.......143	Central National.......102½
America.......144	Fourth National.......106
City.......220	Ninth National.......110
Phenix.......104½	Tenth National.......122
Tradesmen's.......147	Gold Exchange....... 70
Mechanics' & Traders'136	Del. & Hudson Canal.121¼
National.......116	Pennsylvania Coal....222
Merchants' Exchange.100	Canton Co., Balt....... 67½
Leather Manufact'rs.210	Consol. Coal of Md.... 21
State of New-York...112	Cumb. Coal & Iron... 26
Commerce.......117	Western Union Tel... 47¼
Broadway.......290	Quicksilver Mining... 5
Ocean....... 85	Quicksilver Pref....... 7½
Mercantile.......124	Mariposa Pref....... 8½
American Exchange.114	Boston Water Power. 19
Bank of the Republic.115	Adams Express....... 66
Metropolitan.......130	Wells-Fargo Express. 35
Grocers'.......116	Wells-Fargo Ex.Scrip 2
Nassau.......107	Am. Mer. Un. Ex..... 42¼
Corn Exchange.......127	United States Ex..... 36½
Continental....... 92½	Pacific Mail....... 42
Commonwealth....... 98	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 18.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100	100¼
City 6s, new	100½	100⅝
Camden and Amboy	120¾	121
Pennsylvania Central	62⅝	62¾
Reading	98¾	99
Lehigh Valley	60⅜	60½
Catawissa Preferred	37⅞	38
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27⅛
Northern Central	41¼	41½
Lehigh Navigation	33½	33⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	86¾	87

The Fulton Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ Cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Atlantic Savings Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ⅌ Cent.* to all Depositors, payable on demand.

The annual reports for 1870 for the Mutual Marine Insurance Companies begin to come in. At the very close of the year the Companies had a number of severe back sets in losses in the East Indies and at New-Orleans, but we understand that the good luck and large business of the greater part of the year will enable most of the offices to make return of satisfactory profits to their Policy-holders. Thus far the Commercial Mutual and the Pacific Mutual are the only returns furnished. The Commercial earned in 1870

	$257,802
Losses, return premiums of	159,680
Net profits	$98,122

On which 33⅓ Scrip is declared, and the Scrip of 1864 ordered paid off. The present assets of the Company amount to $1,148,043, of which $974,235 is in United States, State, City and Bank Stocks.

The Pacific Company report:

Earned premiums	$501,753
Losses, return premiums, &c	383,025
Net profits	$118,728

On which 20 ⅌ cent. Scrip has been declared, and the Scrip of 1866 ordered paid off. The assets of the Company amount to $1,016,700, of which $766,000 in Stocks and Cash.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (Missouri Division) land sales to

Sept. 1 were	$173,360
Sept. 1 to Jan. 1, 1871, were	201,300
Jan. 1 to Jan. 17 were	49,970

The lands of the Company in Missouri embrace about 1,500,000 acres.

The sales of lands by Des Moines Valley Railroad, for past six months, have been:

32,332 acres, for	$228,453
Which were paid for in cash	81,457
In bonds of the Company	65,000
Mortgage notes on lands	81,996

The Land Bonds of the Company are receivable at par in payment for lands sold, when tendered. The Trustees of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds advertise in another column to redeem $30,000 bonds from the Land Fund.

The *Shipping & Commercial List*, in its annual review of the Coffee Trade of the United States, (exclusive of California and Oregon,) for 1870, says:

"The imports of the berry into the United States, for the year just closed, was 282,540,737 lbs., against imports in 1869 of 242,609,255 lbs., and the consumption in 1870 was 280,911,672 lbs., against a consumption in 1869 of 243,441,117 lbs., being an increase in the consumption of last year, as compared with the previous one, of 37,470,555 lbs., or, about 15⅜ ⅌ cent.

This shows a much larger importation than has ever taken place before, and also a larger consumption. The nearest approach to the past year's deliveries was in 1858, when the figures stood at 251,255,099 lbs. Next to that was the consumption of 1869, 243,441,117 lbs. If we turn now to ascertain what ports have reaped the advantage of this increased demand, we find that Baltimore is most prominent, delivering much more than in any previous year. Next in order comes New-Orleans, which has made large progress, though still very far behind the ante-war years, for in 1858 we record a consumption for that port of over 64,000,000 lbs. Boston shows a handsome gain over the previous year; the outports make a substantial advance, and lastly, New-York exhibits a gain, but comparatively a small one. The only large port that makes an unfavorable comparison is Philadelphia, whose consumption in 1870, shows a large falling off from that of 1869, and in that year, there was a decrease as compared with 1868.

The consumption of the United States in 1870, was very nearly equal to the entire receipts, and, with the exports, was 4,064,139 lbs., in excess of the imports, drawing to that extent on the stock. Consequently, we find the supply reduced lower than before, at the same period of the year, since Jan. 1, 1867, when the stock stood at 147,389 bags, &c., though on the 1st January, 1864, the stock in the country was reduced to the small compass of 40,300 bags, &c. The consumption of the States on the Pacific, is growing in importance, and steadily increases. Our correspondent at San Francisco favors us with the following statement, which, however, is not official, but only offered as a close estimate:

	lbs.
Stock Jan. 1, 1870	4,400,000
Receipts Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870	6,330,000
Total supply	10,730,000
Deduct stock Dec. 31, 1870	2,400,000
Consumption in 1870	8,330,000

These figures show that the features of the trade in this article there resemble very closely those that are prominent on this side of the continent, viz.: that the consumption last year very considerably exceeded the imports, lessening the stock nearly 50 ⅌ cent. If we add the above amount to the consumption of the States on the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, we have as the whole consumption of the United States for 1870 289,241,672 lbs., or, say 129,125 tons.

	Bags, &c.	Total, lbs.
Receipts in United States in 1870	1,964,878	282,540,737
Add stock, Jan. 1, 1870	216,439	23,799,000
Total supply	2,181,317	306,339,737
Deduct exports in 1870	44,327	5,693,204
Balance	2,136,990	300,646,533
Deduct stock, Jan. 1, 1871	178,596	19,734,861
Taken for consumption in 1870	1,958,394	280,911,672
Taken for consumption in 1869	1,684,989	243,441,117
Increase in 1870	273,405	37,470,555

	1869. Pks.	1868. Pks.
Receipts in United States	1,717,721	1,717,994
Add stock Jan. 1	301,746	240,432
Total supply	2,019,467	1,958,426
Deduct exports in 1869....118,039 / Add stock Jan. 1, 1870....216,439	—334,478	
Deduct exports in 1868....85,545 / Add stock Jan. 1, 1869....301,746		—387,291
Taken for consumption	1,684,989	1,571,135
Weighing, lbs....243,441,117 / Cons'pt'n of 1868..223,200,937	Weighing, lbs....223,200,937 / Cons'pt'n of 1867..203,506,671	
Inc. in 1869, lbs..20,240,180	Inc. in 1868, lbs...19,694,266	

Consumption of the Ports.

Taken from—	1870. lbs.	1869. lbs.	1868. lbs.
New-York	151,901,952	148,595,172	148,220,831
New-Orleans	26,116,970	19,676,312	17,248,880
Baltimore	81,365,545	56,731,710	39,890,900
Philadelphia	1,941,945	4,347,420	8,030,360
Boston	8,394,560	6,457,963	4,705,046
Other ports	11,190,700	7,632,540	5,104,920
Total	280,911,672	243,441,117	223,200,937
Total in 1869	243,441,117		
Increase in 1870	37,470,555		

In the above statement of consumption we have included only the direct receipts at the ports, the coastwise receipts being embraced in the calculation at the port of original entry. The annexed statement shows the receipts and consumption of the country for the past twenty years:

Receipts. lbs.	Consumption—lbs.	Receipts. lbs.	Consumption—lbs.
1870..282,540,737	280,911,672	1860..185,779,689	177,111,923
1869..242,609,255	243,441,117	1859..248,327,308	222,610,300
1868..238,012,079	223,200,937	1858..227,656,186	251,255,099
1867..226,322,811	203,506,671	1857..217,871,839	172,565,934
1866..165,392,983	159,918,881	1856..230,913,150	218,325,490
1865..133,574,397	128,146,356	1855..228,214,533	218,378,287
1864..145,304,957	109,086,703	1854..182,473,853	179,481,083
1863.. 75,260,417	79,719,641	1853..193,112,300	175,687,790
1862.. 98,558,680	88,989,911	1852..206,542,855	204,991,595
1861..182,244,627	187,045,786	1851..216,043,870	184,225,700

STOCK AT ALL PORTS JAN. 1, 1871.

At New-York.	Bags.	At New-York.	Bags.
Brazil	24,347	Costa Rica	1,456
Maracaibo	25,611	Mexican	653
Ceylon	15,861	Jamaica	622
Malabar	5,080	Curacao	35
Laguayra	4,801	Java, mats	25,278
Savanilla	1,879		

Total at New-York, pks	105,723
	Pks.
At Boston—Java, Manila, St. Domingo, &c	44,701
Philadelphia—Brazil	3,550
Baltimore—Brazil	9,622
New-Orleans—Brazil	4,000
Other ports—Brazil, &c	11,000
Total	178,596
	lbs.
Total weight	19,734,861
Stock Jan. 1, 1870	23,799,000
Decrease in stock	4,064,139

The State Fund Commissioners of Ohio in their semi-annual report, of Dec. 13, 1870, to the Governor, give the following statistical exhibit of the outstanding funded debt of the State:

FOREIGN DEBT—PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

Loan payable after Dec. 31, 1860, not bearing interest	$1,270 00
Loan (Union) payable July 1, 1868, not bearing interest	2,500 00
Loan payable after Dec. 31, 1870, bearing 6 per cent. interest	1,284,317 26
Loan payable after Dec. 31, 1875, bearing 6 per cent. interest	1,600,000 00
Loan payable after June 30, 1881, bearing 6 per cent. interest	4,095,309 47
Loan payable after Dec. 31, 1886, bearing 6 per cent. interest	2,400,000 00
Total Foreign Debt	$9,383,396 73

DOMESTIC DEBT—PAYABLE AT COLUMBUS.

Stock of 1849, not bearing interest	$1,765 00	
Union loan of 1871, bearing 6 ⅌ cent. interest	366,975 00—	$368,740 00
Total funded debt		$9,752,136 73

There is still invested in the loan of 1881 the sum of $20,058 82, which, deducted from the debt outstanding as given above, leaves the real amount yet to be paid at $9,732,077 91.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale the above-named Bonds at 90. The Road is finished, and the lands that are mortgaged to secure the Bonds are selling rapidly.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

☞ VERMILYE & CO., Bankers,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York,
Offer to investors the following Securities:

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD (of New-York) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

KALAMAZOO AND WHITE PIGEON RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, *interest guaranteed by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.*

☞ INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are secured by a mortgage over 205 miles of completed railway, from Indianapolis, Ind., west to Pekin, Ill., which has a large equipment and is doing a large and rapidly increasing business. The Road connects with most of the leading lines to the Atlantic and Pacific, making a central trunk route from ocean to ocean over sixty miles shorter than any other route.

The Bonds have nearly all been marketed during construction. The few remaining we offer at 92½ and interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds—the small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at 90 and accrued interest.

These Bonds return about double the rate of interest which United States Five-twenties pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT.
CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A limited amount for sale at 90 and accrued interest, by

J. B. ALEXANDER & Co., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Jan. 16, 1871.

☞ LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, and the accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF, } Trustees.
C. H. McCORMICK, }

BANKING-HOUSE OF FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1870.

☞ GEORGE A. WICKS ceased to have any interest in or connection with our business, Jan. 1, 1871.

FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	16	Leather, sides	5,471
Bees-wax, pks	3	Spirits Turp., bbls	150
Cotton, bales	6,209	Resin, bbls	3,715
Cotton-seed, meal-bgs	200	Pork, bbls	212
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	63	Beef, pks	287
Copper, bbls	14	Cut-meats, pks	841
Dried Fruit, pks	131	Lard, tcs	1,658
Eggs, bbls	298	Butter, pks	1,693
Flour, bbls	8,224	Cheese, pks	880
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Stearine, pks	66
Corn-meal, bags	1,142	Tallow, pks	88
Wheat, bushels	6,760	Oil, Lard, bbls	20
Corn, bushels	17,400	Dead Hogs, No	1,731
Oats, bushels	6,575	Tobacco, hhds	4
Grass-seed, bushels	3,458	Tobacco, bxs. and cs	186
Flaxseed, bushels	182	Teas, half ch	8
Beans, bushels	2,969	Whisky, bbls	445
B. W. Flour, bags	200	Wool, bales	35
B. E. Peas, bags	22	Rice, pks	246
Hops, bales	83	Starch, pks	1,799
Hides, No	583	Pea-nuts, bags	544
Hides, bdls	94		

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Nebraska*, for Liverpool—2,542 bales Cotton, 534 boxes Bacon, 600 boxes Cheese, 16,428 bushels Wheat, 27 bales Furs, 557 tcs. Beef, 12 boxes Clocks, 10 bbls. Cranberries, 50 pkgs. Tea, 200 boxes Picks, 544 bbls. Flour, 16,876 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Chloris*, for Liverpool—2,500 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Mindet*, for Cork and orders—24,775 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Europa*, for Bremen—100 bbls Beef, 200 tcs. Lard, 12,000 Staves, 551 hhds. Tobacco, 1,000 bbls. Sirup, 200 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Gesner*, for Bremen—4,366 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Tartar*, for Bilboa—1,108 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Bronce*, for Bilboa—915 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots continue in demand at $6 75@$7 25; Pearls rule very dull at $8 75@$9 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.; stock, 546 bbls.

COFFEE—There has been less call for the various kinds, since our last, but holders have been very firm in their views, and have not been offering stock freely. Some bids were made on a few invoices of Rio, and on some lots of West India growth, but they were not satisfactory to sellers, and no negotiations were completed up to a late hour. We quote: Java at 18c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14½c.; Singapore, 16c.@17c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 12½c.@15c.; Ceara, 14c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9½c., gold ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The dealings have been on a moderate scale, and with rather freer offerings, buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,246 bales for early delivery, (of which 331 bales were to arrive,) including 2,489 bales to shippers, 697 bales to spinners, and 60 bales to speculators. Also, 7,400 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for January, 100 bales at 14⅞c.; February, 300 bales at 15⅛c., 1,000 bales at 15 1-16c.; March, 400 bales at 15⅛c., 500 bales at 15⅜c.; April, 200 bales at 15½c.; free on board at Mobile, 200 bales at 14c., 200 bales on private terms. And today, for January, 500 bales at 14⅞c., 200 bales at 14 15-16c.; 100 bales January, at 14⅞c., 100 bales February, at 15c., together; 100 bales January, at 14⅞c., 100 bales February, at 15c., together; February, 400 bales at 15 1-16c., 900 bales at 15c., 200 bales at 14 15-16c.; 100 bales February, at 15c., 100 bales February, at 15 1-16c., together; March, 200 bales at 15⅜c., 600 bales at 15⅛c., 100 bales at 15 3-16c.; 100 bales March, at 15 3-16c., 100 bales April, at 15 7-16c., together; April, 200 bales at 15⅛c.; May, 100 bales at 15⅞c.; free on board at Mobile, 100 bales on private terms; free on board at Galveston, 200 bales on private terms.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	13¼
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Low Middling	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Good Middling	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	21,544
Receipts last week	27,215
Receipts the preceding week	28,225
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	525,810
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Exports since our last	2,542
Exports since Sept. 1	224,680
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,043
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	323,597
Estimated stock here	80,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been less active since our last, but as the offerings of desirable grades have been on a restricted scale, prices have been well supported, the advantage, in the instance of low grades, having been in favor of sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,250 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$6 10; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 30@$6 60; very good to fancy, $6 60@$6 85; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 30@$6 60; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 45@$6 75 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl	$4 60@$5 35
Sour Flour	5 10@ 5 80
Superfine State and Western	5 60@ 6 10
Extra State	6 30@ 6 85
Extra City, shipping brands	6 37@ 6 85
Extra Genesee	6 90@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 45@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 30@ 6 60
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 60@ 9 25

Southern Flour continues in good demand, partly for shipment, at buoyant prices. Sales reported since our last of 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $5 80@$6 90 for poor to good, and $6 90@$9 25 for good to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at $4@$5 60 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 425 bbls. Corn-meal has been in good demand at $3 50@$4 25 for Yellow and White Western; $3 60@$3 85 for Jersey; $4 40 for Southern, and $4 50@$4 60 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 550 bbls. Buck-wheat Flour continues in demand at from $3@$3 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 65@$6 75
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 75@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 00@ 5 60
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 50@ 4 50
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@ ....

GRAIN—There has been very little movement in Wheat, since our last. Holders have been very firm in their views, and have been offering prime stock reservedly, refusing to accept less than $1 50 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, and $1 55@$1 56 for prime Amber Western, afloat, at which figures buyers seemed reluctant to operate to any considerable extent, particularly for export, in the absence of the usual cable advices. A load of fair No. 2 Spring, in store, was purchased at $1 47; a load or two of old No. 2 Spring, on the basis of $1 35, in store, which rate was bid at the close; also, some odd lots of White Wheat, within a range of from $1 60@$1 70; and of Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat at from $1 48@$1 56, ⅌ bushel. Otherwise, the dealings were of little interest. The market wound up very tamely on the basis of $1 49 bid and $1 50@$1 52 asked, for prime to choice No. 2 Spring, afloat, and $1 48 bid and $1 49@$1 50 asked, for do., in store, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been less confidently dealt in for home use and shipment, and has been quoted less firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels at 79c.@83c., chiefly at 81c.@82c. for New Mixed Western; 83c.@85c. for Yellow Western, Jersey and Southern; 83c.@93c. for White do.; 76c.@78c. for odd lots from track in poor condition, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been in limited demand at from 95c.@$1 05 for ordinary to choice Western, and $1 07@$1 10 for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been in moderate request at unchanged rates: sales, 18,500 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1 10, and State at 85c.@87c., ⅌ bushel. Barley-malt continues very quiet, including Canada at $1@$1 20, and State at 85c.@$1 05, ⅌ bushel. Oats have been held with comparative firmness, and have not been offered with much freedom, but have been slow of sale. Sales have been reported since our last of 36,500 bushels at 57½c.@63c., as extremes, for inferior to prime Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 59c.@60c. for new Mixed Western, in store; 60c.@62c. for do., afloat; 61c.@62c. for State; 57½c.@60c. for Jersey, and 60c.@63c., on track and afloat, for new White Ohio, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 544 bbls. Flour, 16,428 bushels Wheat, and 16,876 bushels Corn, for Liverpool; also, 24,775 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate demand at $1 20@$1 25 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 40 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been selling slowly at 80c.@$1 25 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue very quiet and weak in price within a range of from 6c.@14c. for New Crop, at 4c.@6c. for Yearlings, and 1c.@3c. for older growth, ⅌ lb. Receipts, 83 bales; exports, — bales.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in fair demand, and about 545 bbls. have been sold at from 58c.@70c., with a small lot of half barrels at 72c. ⅌ gallon. Other kinds neglected. We quote: Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@65c.; Cuba at 20c.@35c.; English Islands, 25c.@45c.; New-Orleans at from 50c.@75c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted stronger in price, on a reduced offering and a moderate inquiry, on the basis of $2 20@$2 25 for Strained, ⅌ 280 lbs.; sales, 2,000 bbls., on private terms. Receipts, 3,715 bbls.; exports, 2,700 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has been in less request, and quoted less firm, on the basis of 48½c. for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; receipts, 150 bbls. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@49½c., as extremes, ⅌ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 15@$8 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 10@$2 50. Pitch, $2 25 ⅌ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The Creek advices today were again of an advanced range of prices, the current quotations having been $4 10@$4 15 for Lower, and $3 85 for Upper Road deliveries; but the transactions were not extensive, as buyers were not disposed to operate with freedom at the quoted rates. In the local market, Crude in bulk has been without activity, but has been held with firmness at 14c.@14½c. ⅌ gallon. Shipping Crude continues inactive, and nominally quoted at 18½c.@18½c. here, and 17½c. at Philadelphia, ⅌ gallon. Receipts at Philadelphia, 65 bbls. Refined Oil has been less sought after, and has been quoted weaker and irregular, though not offered freely at prevailing rates. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 2,000 bbls. Standard White, early-delivery contracts, at 24½c.@24½c., though the principal holders claimed 25c.; 2,000 bbls. do., February and March, at 25c., and 500 bbls. do., March, at 25c. ⅌ gallon. And at Philadelphia of 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, on private terms, with 24½c. named as the ruling price; 1,000 bbls. do., February, at 24½c.; 1,000 bbls. do., March, at 25c.; 3,000 bbls. do., February to April, at 25c., 500 bbls. do., buyer first half of the year, at 25½c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 250 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 4,366 bbls. for Bremen, and 2,023 bbls. for Bilboa, and from Philadelphia, 180,393½ gallons for Cork or Falmouth and orders, 436,610 gallons for Hamburg, and 103,948 gallons for Gibraltar and orders. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in fair demand, on the basis of 28½c.@29½c., for prompt delivery, ⅌ gallon; sales, 3,000 cases for early delivery. Naphtha has been in request and quoted at 9½c.@9½c., in shipping order, 14½c. in cases, and 4½c. in bulk, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been firm in price and not offered with much freedom. The demand has been fair, chiefly for new Mess. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last of 870 bbls., at $22@$22 50, chiefly at $22 12@$22 25 for new mess; $21 50@$21 75 for old Mess; $18 50@$20 50 for new Prime and extra Prime, and $21@$21 25 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a livelier inquiry noted, on the basis of $22@$22 25 for Western Mess, seller January and February; $22@$22 25, seller March; $22 50, seller April; sales, 4,500 bbls. Dressed Hogs continue in good request, opening more firmly, but closing rather heavily. We now quote the range at from 8½c.@9c., chiefly at 8½c.@8⅞c. for heavy weights, for Western, and 9c.@10½c. for City. Cut-meats continue in fair request at buoyant rates: sales have been reported of equal to 400 pks. at 12½c.@13½c. for Pickled Hams, the inside price in bulk, and 8½c.@9c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Also Green Hams, at 12c.@13c.; and Shoulders at 8½c., ⅌ lb. Bacon has been in less demand, but has been firm, and not offered freely; sales 300 boxes, at 11½c.@12c. for Short Clear; 11c.@11½c. for Long do.; 10½c. for Short Rib; 10½c. for Western Cumberland, and 11½c. for South Staffordshire, (Lockitt's,) ⅌ lb. Lard has been in less request, at a shade easier prices, with a more liberal offering noted. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 875 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 11½c.@13½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12½c.@12½c. for new Western Steam, and 13c.@13½c. for City, ⅌ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,150 tcs. prime Western Steam, including seller January, at 12½c.; February at 12¾c.; March at 13½c., the latter an extreme, ⅌ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at uniform rates. Sales have been reported of 200 bbls., in lots, at $14@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in moderate request at $24@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce; sales, 275 tcs. Beef Hams have been in more demand at $28@$30 50 for large and job lots ⅌ bbl.; sales, 535 bbls.; also 75 tcs. at $40 ⅌ tierce. Butter continues inactive, including State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 12c.@32c.; the day's receipts were 1,693 pks. Cheese continues in light request at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy factory; the day's receipts have been 880 boxes.

SUGARS—The demand has been quite moderate, and with a pretty liberal offering of stock, the advantage as to price has been in favor of buyers, who are operating with reserve pending the receipt of the new crop. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 265 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, and Demerara at from 9½c.@11½c., chiefly at 9½c.@9⅞c.; also, 1,300 boxes Havana, part at 9½c., ⅌ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba weak at 9½c.@9½c.; fair to choice Grocery grades 9½c.@10½c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9½c.@10½c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9½c.@9½c., ⅌ lb. Refined have been in moderate request; Hards have been in light stock; we quote the range from 11½c.@14c. The current quotations for Hards were 14c.; A's, 13½c.; B's, 13c.@13½c.; Extra C's, 12½c.@12½c., and Yellow, 11½c.@12½c., ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of 115,000 lbs. Tallow at 8½c.@9c.; also, 61,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@13½c., and small lots of Grease at 7c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in very moderate demand and quoted less firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 250 bbls. in small lots, at 92½c.@93c., chiefly at 93c. for iron-bound pkgs., ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 445 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been very quiet today. The demand for room has been limited, and, with a pretty offering, the advantage as to rates has been in favor of shippers in most instances. The absence of the usual cable advices has operated against an active movement in any line. The inquiry for vessels for the Petroleum and Cotton trades, as well as for general cargo, was less satisfactory. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,350 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d., by sail, and ⅜d., by steam, ⅌ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; 7,800 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 6d. ⅌ bushel; 650 pkgs. Bacon, Lard, &c., at 30s.@35s.; 70 hhds. Tallow at 25s., by sail, and 30s., by steam; 500 bbls. Resin, by steam, at 3s. 9d. ⅌ 280 lbs., and 110 tons Heavy Goods, by sail, part at 25s. ⅌ ton. For London, 130 bags Clover-seed, and 200 pks. Provisions, at about previous rates. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., and 15,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. ⅌ bushel. For Hamburg, 83 bales Cotton, part at ½c. ⅌ lb.; 1,420 bags Pimento at ½c. ⅌ lb., and 30 tons Measurement Goods on private terms. For Bremen, a North-German bark, with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, on owner's account. For Antwerp, a British bark of 475 tons register, with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ⅌ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1871.

Trade in Live Stock is quite small this forenoon; no quotations in horned Cattle or in Veals. Sheep are firm at fair rates, still there was little effected in them. Hogs are brisk on an advance of fully 55c. on the cwt. At Fortieth-street Hog yards, on this forenoon, the quality of Hogs on sale was better than is has been for some time since.

SALES TODAY.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 31 State Sheep, weight 4,870 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; MCGRAW & RIED sold 145 Western Sheep, weight 15,160 lbs., at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; J. KIRBY sold 20 Western Sheep, weight 1,530 lbs., at 5⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 48 Canada Sheep, weight 5,400 lbs., at 7⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 25 Canada Sheep, weight 3,290 lbs., at 7⅛c. ⅌ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

T. H. RIED sold several lots of nice, tidy Ohio Pigs at $8 12½ ⅌ cwt. General state of trade was as follows: Bacon Pigs, 8½c. ⅌ lb., live weight; fair Hogs from 7¾c.@8c. ⅌ lb.; Western-dressed Hogs, 9½c. ⅌ lb.; City-dressed Hogs from 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Gross arrivals at above market for week ending Jan. 18, 1871, 9,945 Hogs.

Weekly report of sales effected at Weehawken Yards by JUDD & BUCKINGHAM for Jan. 16, 1871: 4,977 Sheep; price ranged $24,785 15; average ⅌ head, $4 14; ⅌ head range of prices, 4½c.@6½c. ⅌ lb.; a few head sold at 7½c. ⅌ lb. Gross arrivals at above yards for week ending Jan. 16, 1871: 1,462 head of Horned Cattle, 9,230 Sheep, 19 Calves, 33 Horses. Fresh arrivals today: 9 cars of Sheep.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURDAY, JAN. 19, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.
MATINEES at all the principal theatres in New-York and Brooklyn, for the benefit of the family of the late Geo. Holland.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Lanagan, Miss Effie Germon and Mrs. Barry.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
MAZEPPA and HIS LAST LEGS. Leading characters by Mr. Frank Drew.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
TAMING OF THE SHREW. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
THE MESSIAH, (Oratorio). Artists: Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mrs. Fanny Kempton, Mr. George Simpson, Mr. M. W. Whitney, and Grand Chorus.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 49 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 8 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The French telegrams from Bordeaux show that CHANZY is still retreating before the Germans. The fight of Sunday, mention of which was made in our telegraphic news yesterday, ended in the French resuming their retreat and Alençon, on the railroad from Tours and Le Mans to Cherbourg and Rouen, has been occupied by the Germans. The French Twenty-first and Sixteenth Corps were engaged in the fight of Sunday, and the former is said to have captured prisoners, while of the latter it is merely said that they had a desperate struggle. In the East, BOURBAKI's army is moving actively, and news of the relief of Belfort is expected at Bordeaux. On Sunday he fought the Germans all day, and at the close occupied Montbéliard and the adjacent towns. A London telegram says the Germans at Strasbourg are strengthening the defences in apprehension of an attack from Gen. BOURBAKI. The fire of the French batteries at Paris is said, in a London telegram, to be improving, and on the west side, is doing much injury to the Germans. A Versailles telegram says the Germans maintain a concentrated fire on Fort d'Issy to prevent repairs to the breaches already made. Another telegram says the French are removing their heavy guns from Forts d'Issy and Vanvres. Gen. FAIDHERBE's advance guard has re-entered Albert, in the north. A subscription, in aid of the non-combatants at Versailles, has been opened in London, under the auspices of the Lord Mayor. The Bank of France has begun the issue of forced paper money. All Poles have been expelled from Alsace by the German Governor-General.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A London telegram says the meeting of the conference on the Eastern question at the time appointed will be held, but an adjournment to await the arrival of JULES FAVRE is probable. Berlin advices represent the business to be considered, and the order is definitely decided on. The weather in England is reported favorable for grain, but injurious to root crops.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The latest advices from Japan were received on Tuesday by steamer at San Francisco. Apprehensions of a renewal of civil war in the Province under SATSUMA existed. Half a square mile of the City of Jeddo was burned Dec. 20. A powder-magazine exploded in that city Dec. 29, destroying several lives. The roads in the vicinity of Yokohama were again dangerous to foreigners. Commander SNOOKS, Pay-master BOWLES and several sailors of the British man-of-war *Ringdove*, were drowned Dec. 20. Mr. PORTMAN, interpreter to the American Legation, had been suspended by Minister DE LONG, owing to complaints made by the Japanese. Four gun-boats are lying at Tien-tsin, China, and are to remain all Winter. The French Minister is blamed for the manner in which he settled the matter of the massacre. Mr. SEWARD and his party returned from Tien-tsin Nov. 30, and left for Hong Kong Dec. 7. They were cordially received by the Imperial authorities at Pekin.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Finance Committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject of a tax on New-York Central scrip dividend as a matter for the Courts to decide. A bill for the redemption of copper and nickel coins in sums of not less than $20 was passed. A resolution was presented calling on the Judiciary Committee to inquire how far Congress is authorized to regulate fare and transportation on railroads. Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, then asked leave to introduce a resolution for an investigating committee on alleged disorders and outrages in the South. Leave not being granted, he brought the subject up by moving to take up the papers on the Speaker's desk relating to these outrages, and refer them to a special Committee. This led to a long debate on the general subject of disorders in the South, which was of a wholly partisan character, Mr. CASSERLY, Mr. BAYARD, Mr. THURMAN and other Democrats claiming that there was no occasion for the proposed investigation; that the real effect would be to increase sectional hatred, and that the real intent was to retain party control in the Southern States, while Mr. WARNER, of Alabama, Mr. MORRILL, Mr. WILSON, Mr. CHANDLER, and other Republicans, disclaimed any partisan object, and declared that occurrences were reported which were a disgrace to civilization, and proved that the civil authorities could not protect the citizens in several of the Southern States. No vote was reached on Mr. MORTON's motion at the hour of adjournment.

In the House a bill was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and made the special order for Tuesday, appropriating $100,000 for a commission to fix the North-west boundary. A bill was introduced and referred, for the admission of Utah as a State, with an irrevocable provision in its Constitution prohibiting plural marriages. A bill authorizing the sale of certain Indian lands was passed, with an amendment prohibiting contracts with Indians for a commission or compensation in effecting sales. Mr. DAWES wanted to have a Commission on Fish and Fisheries appointed to inquire what legislation was needed to prevent their diminution on the Atlantic coast. Objection being made the subject went over. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was passed, the amendment increasing the salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court having been agreed to. The Brooks-Hastings controversy was ended by a resolution exonerating Mr. BROOKS from the charges made by HASTINGS, on the ground that the latter refused to give evidence in support of them.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were introduced to authorize the Avenue C Railroad Company, of this City, to lay tracks in Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-third, and other streets; to raise by taxation $200,000 to complete the new Court-house in New-York; to prohibit bone-boiling within the limits of the Corporation of New-York; and to require the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to extend their tracks to the Astoria Ferry, New-York. Notice was given of a bill to amend the act authorizing the Brooklyn Common Council to establish and maintain public baths, and the Senate adjourned. In the House the Senate bill to improve Eighth and Tenth avenues, New-York, was passed. Among the bills introduced were one to compel parents and guardians to send their children to the public schools; one to confine persons convicted of felony in Kings County in the Penitentiary in that county instead of in the State Prison; one for the relief of the New-York and Brooklyn Tunnel Company; one to pay certificates of soldiers of the War of 1812; one to regulate the sale of tickets in front of places of amusement in New-York, and one for lower rates of railroad fare between Yonkers and New-York. After passing the Monroe County Clerk bill the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

A partial examination in the case of FILKINS, suspected of committing the recent robbery and attempted murder of HALPINE, the express messenger, near Albany, began yesterday in Albany, and a postponement was granted to allow the prisoner's counsel to consult with his client.

A shock of earthquake was felt at 7½ A. M. yesterday, at Laconia and Lake Village, N. H., which jarred houses, shook crockery and started logs from the ice in the Bay, passing, apparently, from east to west.

A dispatch was received yesterday from Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, by his family, at Auburn, announcing that the party were in excellent health, and Mr. SEWARD much stronger and better than when he left home. The party were to sail on the 20th of December for Hong Kong and Canton.

The Michigan Legislature yesterday, in joint session, declared Representative T. W. FERRY elected to succeed Mr. HOWARD in the United States Senate.

LEVI SAULSBURY, brother of Senator SAULSBURY, of Delaware, was elected United States Senator from that State, to succeed his brother, on Tuesday.

The steam-ship *Anonca*, from Hong-Kong and Yokohama, arrived at San Francisco on Tuesday. She brought among her passengers fourteen young Japanese noblemen, who are to proceed to New-York to enter college.

The Democrats of the Second Congressional District of New-Hampshire have nominated N. BELL, of Manchester, for Congress.

A Convention in favor of recognizing the Deity in the Constitution of the United States, met yesterday, in Philadelphia, in obedience to a call signed by Judge STRONG, of the Supreme Court, the Governors of Pennsylvania, Vermont Kansas, Missouri and Connecticut, Bishops MCILVAINE and HUNTINGTON, and other prominent persons.

The Income Tax.

Gen. PLEASONTON very usefully enters upon his duties as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by submitting to the Ways and Means Committee a recommendation for the abolition of the income tax. He is reported to have furnished the Committee with facts and figures which prove that the tax is wholly unnecessary. The public mind is now fully satisfied upon that point, and the new Commissioner will render the Administration, as well as the country, good service if he assists in bringing the Congressional mind to the same conclusion. Gen. PLEASONTON is an able man, and may do much toward accomplishing this task.

The income tax has been unpopular from the moment of its enactment. The most judicious management cannot divest it of an inquisitorial character, or obviate inequalities and injustice from its practical operation. It has been tolerated, just as various other obnoxious taxes were tolerated—because it was one of the inevitable burdens entailed upon us by a great war. The people pardoned the annoyance for the sake of the result. There were doubts as to its constitutionality, and very grave doubts as to the expediency of perpetuating it when the war ended. The plea of necessity was the only one that could be urged in its defense.

This plea can no longer be used with any truth or consistency. The country has passed the stage at which measures of disputed constitutionality can be excused on patriotic grounds, and it has also happily passed the time when an income tax is called for in the interest of the Treasury. Step after step the work of reducing taxes has gone forward. Congress has moved cautiously, and on the whole not unwisely. It exerted itself in the first place to relieve industry and trade from those internal taxes which crippled and oppressed all branches of commerce. It simplified the internal revenue system, placed its burden chiefly on articles that could bear them well, and made possible a large diminution of the cost of collection. The income tax was left to the last. Take the schedule of internal duties as it now stands, and the income tax alone challenges decidedly unfriendly criticism. The opinion has prevailed that its repeal might be deferred until more injurious taxes were removed. We have reached the time when the income tax can be no further defended. The people demand its repeal with one voice, and repealed it should be before the 4th of March.

The change of last session, by which the money exemption was doubled, and the rate of taxation lessened one-half, was an attempt at compromise that really strengthened the argument for total repeal. The income tax has been an important item in the receipts of the Treasury. In 1866 it yielded sixty millions, in 1867 fifty-seven millions, in 1869 twenty-five millions, and last year twenty-seven millions,—exclusive in each case of the tax on bank and railroad dividends, and also of the tax imposed on Federal salaries. Add the tax on salaries to the income tax proper—leaving out only the charge on dividends—and we have $28,216,182 as the revenue from incomes in 1870. If we may accept these as the figures for 1871, there ought to be no hesitation in abolishing the tax. The expected surplus of the year would admit of the repeal without inconvenience to the Government. But the revenue from this source will really be comparatively inconsiderable. With two thousand dollars as a measure of exemption, and a per centage of two and a half instead of five, it is safe to assume that the income tax proper, to be collected during the current year, will not exceed ten or eleven millions. This is probably the maximum amount involved in the recommendation which has at length received official sanction. As the total surplus acquired by the Government will not fall much, if at all, below fifty millions, Gen. PLEASONTON is amply justified in characterizing the income tax as "wholly unnecessary."

We shall be glad to learn that his suggestion has received the cordial support of members of the Administration, and of its friends in Congress. In a party sense, the income tax is not worth its cost—that is to say, the odium which its collection, and the inquisitorial processes connected with it, bring upon the party responsible for it, will outweigh the gain resulting from any conceivable use of the surplus. The tax was an object to be considered in the Treasury programme when the receipts from it amounted to forty or fifty millions. When it dwindles down to ten millions, and forms only about a fifth of the surplus which Government will have at its disposal, the tax is not worth fighting for. It is doomed. Neither Mr. BOUTWELL nor Mr. SHERMAN can keep it much longer. Let Congress redeem the session from utter barrenness by averting the vexation and unpopularity which will inevitably arise from the continued infliction of the impost.

Waste of Time in Congress.

The collapse of the investigation into the Brooks-Hastings affair ought to teach members of the House at least two useful lessons. In the first place, they ought to see that it is impossible for them to attend properly to the business of the country if they are to be everlastingly occupied with each other's squabbles. Members ought to have sufficient sense and dignity to keep their private bickerings and troubles out of Congress. The Legislative branch of the Government was never intended to answer the purpose of a Court for the settlement of personal differences. Too often it has been made to answer that purpose, but it is not the less our duty to discourage it. Men in public life are expected to have self-restraint and patience enough to bear attacks with calmness, especially when they are themselves rather quick to attack others.

In the next place, this incident ought to render members of Congress more chary of interfering in newspaper quarrels. There is a remedy for every wrong a journalist may inflict, without putting in force the ponderous machinery of Congress. In this particular instance, it has been proved that a Congressional committee may be rendered worse than useless. To avoid the appearance of separating without any result whatever, it has passed a resolution absolving Mr. BROOKS from the charges brought against him. But every man must see how utterly worthless is its certificate. Without knowing anything whatever about the facts of the case, without hearing a witness on one side or the other, it decides that Mr. BROOKS stands acquitted. It is as if a Court of law which had no jurisdiction in a case brought before it, resolved, to the surprise of counsel and spectators, to give judgment in favor of one of the parties to the suit, without hearing arguments or evidence. Such a judgment as that would not stand very long, nor would it much influence the course of public opinion. In the same way, the verdict of this Committee must necessarily be without the least weight, and therefore it has practically done Mr. BROOKS more harm than good.

We need not enter into the merits of the quarrel between Mr. BROOKS and Mr. HASTINGS, but we must be allowed to say that if a man is compelled to go back twenty-seven years to rake up something against an antagonist, and then can only find an apology for an indiscretion, evidently signed under compulsion—if it ever was signed at all, which is denied—he involuntarily pays a high tribute to the character of that antagonist. Of course, this is not what Mr. JAMES BROOKS meant to do, but he did it. Moreover, he ought to have told the House yesterday that Mr. STONE, whose name he dragged into the case, is disgusted with the use which Mr. BROOKS and others have made of the alleged "apology," and regards its revival as both cowardly and unjust. We observe that the *Express* complains of not having received fair play from several of its contemporaries. But the *Express* must be reminded that it has often been very ready to go behind newspapers for the purpose of attacking writers, and that whenever it adopts that course it takes in hand a sword which may cut both ways. Upon the whole, we must repeat our opinion that this was not a case which ought ever to have been allowed to occupy five minutes of the time of Congress.

The New German Emperor.

The public has not yet been definitely informed whether the King of Prussia has positively accepted the Imperial crown of Germany, offered him recently in Versailles by a deputation of the Federal Parliament. There can be little doubt, however, that he will do so, and that the present year will see a new potentate—the Emperor of Germany. As affecting the practical destiny of Germany, the new name of its ruler is, perhaps, of not much account; but as an historical event—a link in a long chain of history—the election of a new German Emperor is profoundly interesting. In the nineteenth century, under the lights of democracy and social republics, a thousand years after the coronation of CHARLEMAGNE in Rome, we shall have the crowning of CHARLEMAGNE's successor, perhaps in the very palace of the Kings of the Franks. And as CHARLEMANGE himself is rightly considered as a successor of AUGUSTUS, the antiquarian world will behold with delight the Roman Empire of the CÆSARS, the holy Empire of OTTO, and the German Empire of the House of HAPSBURG, renewed in the government of the HOHENZOLLERN. In 1792, the last German successor of AUGUSTUS, FRANCIS II., mounted the Imperial throne, and in 1806 terminated the eighteen hundred years of the imaginary empire. If FREDERICK WILLIAM succeeds, his portrait in the *Römer Saal* at Frankfort, will occupy the one hundred and twenty-fifth place from AUGUSTUS.

In picturing his future solemn coronation, one wonders at the titles which will be employed. Will he still be, as the German Emperors were, *Cæsar Perpetuus*—the Perpetual Cæsar? or, like OTTO, will he be styled "*Rex Francorum Invictissimus*," the Invincible King of the Franks, a title he has well earned; or, more simply, after the great MAXIMILIAN, *Germaniæ Rex*, King of Germany? Will the Protestant FREDERICK claim for his sway the title of the Catholic OTTO, the "Holy Roman Empire," whose name VOLTAIRE has immortalized by declaring the German rule neither "holy," nor "Roman," nor an "empire?" The boundaries of the new Empire will be, indeed, smaller than those of the old, though its power will be immeasurably greater, for that included half of Italy, portions of France and Switzerland, Holland, and the disputed Alsace and Lorraine. It was the boast of the ancient Empire, and we believe will be the glory of the new, that the "Empire is Peace," and their ruler's best title "*Imperator Pacificus*." OTTO the Great welded German tribes into one; and in later years, the Empire represented peace and unity. The theory of the Imperial Government in the Middle Ages was, that it was the Representative of the Prince of Peace, bound to listen to all complaints and redress all wrongs between the petty princes and peoples. From its relations to the smaller States, under the combined influence of Christianity and Roman law, arose the greatest benefit conferred by civilization in modern times—International law. For a time the Empire, in theory, performed the part so ardently desired now by politicians between modern nations, that of an "International Court of Arbitration."

The Empire of FREDERICK will, we have faith, also weld Germany into one, and be, for different reasons, a Power of peace and unity. The Imperial crown which he will shortly put on is historically the crown of AUGUSTUS and CONSTANTINE, of CHARLEMAGNE and OTTO, of FREDERICK BARBAROSSA and CHARLES V., of the best of the HAPSBURGS. The old German legend is at length fulfilled, which is still whispered among the peasants of the Berchtesgaden, that BARBAROSSA shall arise from his enchanted sleep in the cavern of the Intersberg, and descend with his crusaders to bring back peace and unity and prosperity to the long-oppressed and separated Germany. Historically, FREDERICK has restored the ancient German Empire; but practically he is simply the President or Executive of a great German union, which will not submit long to medieval nonsense. Whether he be in name *Imperator* or not, he must obtain his supplies from the votes of the German Parliament, and submit to law and constitution like our own President. He may wear all the crowns of all the CÆSARS, but he must depend on the will of the people's representatives for the means and direction of the public policy. The "Holy Roman Empire," the "German Empire," are all only "the shadows of names"—venerable indeed, but nothing more. The reality is a government by law and under law.

What Shall We Eat?

About a year ago, when there was nothing of importance to talk and write about but the Ecumenical Council, an enterprising journalist started a subject, which, although an old one, was eagerly seized and commented upon by a number of newspapers. The original article took the form of a query, which was: Is there not some other species of animal that might profitably be added to our now very limited variety of flesh-food? In the replies that followed this question, advocates were found for almost every animal under the sun. Elephants and camels were pronounced to be epicurean delicacies; horses and mules, it was said, could only be duly appreciated by those who had experienced the delights they afforded to the inner man; while for the kangaroo it was reserved to have his merits proclaimed in verse as well as prose. At that time it was not anticipated that so melancholy an opportunity would be given for testing the respective merits of "all the four-footed beasts of the earth," as is now afforded by the siege of Paris; but if the contestants had been asked to select a city where the trial should take place, they could not have chosen a better than the one which the force of circumstances has unwittingly pressed into their service. For years past, nowhere in the civilized world has so little restraint been placed upon the gratifications of the appetite as in the French capital; nowhere else has such skill been displayed in qualifying or disguising whatever was consumed in the way of food; and now that all the inhabitants are obliged to subsist upon those animals which we have held as "common or unclean," we may look for some great discoveries. It is curious to what an extent people differ in the limit they establish for themselves in this respect. In one country beef may be said to be the only kind of meat universally accepted: in another mutton is the basis of human food, while many people everywhere avoid pork and all varieties of birds.

When a law is open to so many exceptions, we can hardly call it absolute; and if we once admit that it is not so, then we have nothing but personal tastes to guide us in our decisions. The Parisians, if we may judge from our correspondent's letters, have found it just as easy and pleasant to eat horse, mule, or dog flesh, when hungry, as they formerly found it to eat beef or mutton. Rat's legs are held in high estimation; while cats, though not so much sought after, are by no means rejected. In fact, all these doubtful delicacies are sold in the markets at as high a rate as their more respectable rivals. But how will it be when the siege is over? Will it be possible for these gourmands, who have luxuriated daily on *fillets des cheveaux*, to come down to plain beef? There have been a few abortive attempts to introduce horse-flesh into general notice, but never in so successful a manner as this.

Of course there is nothing new in the use of these lower kinds of meat; indeed, there are thousands of human beings now living whose sole sustenance is, and always has been, one or other of the very animals which the Parisians are now forced to eat. Our Digger Indians, one of the most curious specimens of an omnivorous people, will eat snakes, toads, or anything that offers the slightest probability of appeasing their insatiable hunger; while the clay-eaters of the Orinoco even surpass them in eccentricities of diet. All this proves that we may be losing much that would add to our comfort by over-sensitiveness; and if the Parisians can add a new variety to our standard list of things fit to be eaten, one small result of the siege may be deemed beneficial, though purchased at a terrible cost.

The Latest Interpreter of Prophecy.

A lively writer in *Notes and Queries*, jealous of the fame of Dr. CUMMING, discovers fulfillment of some of the prophecies of Jeremiah in the miseries of unhappy Paris. He finds a "curious closeness" between the sixth chapter of that book and the siege of Paris by the Prussians. Passing into detail he offers some odd-looking analogies. "And their houses shall be turned unto others with their fields and wives together," suggests to him as a parallel, "Married Frenchmen are not exempted from the *levée en masse*." The passage, "Arise and let us go by night, and let us destroy her palaces. Violence and spoil is heard in her; before Me continually is grief and wounds" is verified, in this gentleman's opinion, by REUTER's telegram, "Bombardment threatened. Great fears lest the Tuileries and Louvre should be destroyed. Sorties of the besieged, including Mobiles. *Emeutes* in Paris," &c. This elucidator of prophecy—whom we may as well say at once is none other than the famous Mr. G. A. SALA, about the last man in the world upon whom Dr. CUMMING's mantle seemed likely to fall—informs us that the words "they shall hold on the bow and spear" clearly refer to the Uhlans, and that "their voice roareth like the sea" as obviously prefigures "the dreadful guttural language of the Germans." By intellectual processes no less acute than those which arrive at these identifications, Paris becomes "Zion" further on, and to "cast a mount about Jerusalem" becomes verified in the erection of redoubts around the fated modern capital.

Intelligent readers do not need to be told how far the predictions of the prophet may be made to apply to nearly all wars, just as his blessings and objurgations may be construed with similar comprehensiveness. The fall of NAPOLEON III. was announced before the event, as everybody knows, by several experts, meteorological and other, in various quarters. A power of adroitly handling Scriptural generalities seems an ample stock in trade for modern professors of second-sight; and, supposing the absence of any delicate scruples about handling what is imperfectly understood, or about frivolously jarring the faith of the weak or timid, any clever person can, like Mr. SALA, find fragments of Scripture to fit any episode of passing history. There are several portions of Isaiah, for example, that embody a more "curious closeness" to the sad drama now being acted in France than Mr. SALA's selections from Jeremiah. Whoever will consult the fifth and twenty-fourth chapters of the former book, with their threats of coming destruction, and, in particular, of the failure of the vintage, will find interesting evidence in point. Analogies can be gathered here and in parallel passages without, as Mr. SALA does, making absurd mistakes. His freshness in the field of Biblical commentary is shown, for example, in his manifest impression that Jeremiah referred to the siege of Jerusalem; previous commentators having supposed the prophet to refer to the chief city of the Chaldeans—a city much further north than Jerusalem. Mr. SALA's argument in behalf of Paris rather than the Jewish capital—because allusions are plainly to a spot further north than the latter—thus falls rather ludicrously to the ground.

There are always people who are affected by these pseudo discoveries; and there are always others who are moved by non-religious superstitions. For instance, NAPOLEON III. declared war on a Friday, (July 15,) lost Saarbrücken on a Friday, (Aug. 5,) and handed his sword to the King of Prussia on a Friday, (Sept. 2.) Nothing could persuade numbers of worthy persons that ominous significance is not involved in these coincidences. The mere fact of the first-named event happening on the fatal day was quite enough to assure many who observed it of the certainty of impending French disaster. When you point out that the portent has a double meaning, which destroys its purely malefic construction—the day of the surrender of NAPOLEON's sword being, for instance, as happy an occasion for Germany as it was dismal for France—these credulous souls turn a deaf ear. Like Mr. SALA, or the pretended discoverer of the Nathan murderer, they want all the facts to square with their favorite theory, and will not call that man their friend who ventures to undeceive them. We can only accept in a qualified sense the Biblical constructions of ingenious laymen, especially when they are put forth in a shape rather to inspire literary interest than religious conviction. That unfortunate Paris is chastised because of her sins and weaknesses, and that one purpose, at least, of her affliction is to purify and regenerate her, may well be believed by all, whether they accept or reject the application to her case of particular texts of Scripture.

MINOR TOPICS.

An article in *Harper's Weekly* will be understood by many as expressing a doubt whether certain members of the Republican General Committee are virtually in the service of Tammany. Let any one who may seriously entertain a doubt on this subject read the account of the proceedings at the presentation of what a Tammany paper has described as "several tons of silver" to Mr. HENRY SMITH. Who were the chief subscribers to that gift? The Tammany chiefs or agents. Who were the principal persons at the "presentation?" The *Herald* shall answer—"Hardened Democrats, sandwiched *here and there* with Republicans." WILLIAM M. TWEED, OWEN W. BRENNAN, Ancillary BARR, and many others of that "stripe" assembled to do honor to their friend. Who made the speech of the evening? Mayor HALL. What was the plate given for? Chiefly for services to the Tammany Ring. This catechism—it isn't very long—ought to be committed to memory by everybody who questions the existence of such a being as a "Tammany Republican."

Morning performances are to be given today at all the chief theatres in this City, for the benefit of the family of the late GEORGE HOLLAND—a man who labored many years for the amusement of the public, who lived a reputable life, wronged no man, and was at last thought undeserving of Christian burial. Certain circumstances have given this occasion an exceptional interest, and as Mr. HOLLAND was a man for whom the public had a strong liking, it is to be hoped that the public will now testify their respect for his memory, and at the same time perform an act of true benevolence, by supporting the entertainments at one or other of the theatres. The attractions offered are of themselves sufficient to draw large audiences—it may be many years before such combinations of artistic talent are brought together again. People who think that it is sinful to read the burial service over a dead actor, and wicked to help his family, may not be disposed to encourage the performances today. But there must be many who take broader views of our duties as men, not to say as Christians, toward each other, and we hope they will show forth their opinions this morning in a practical form. More than eighteen hundred years ago, there was One who labored to assuage the sorrows of the world by proving that none were so lowly and none so base as to despair of being received by Him. But we live in altered times. Christianity must now be "improved" by some of its professors, and the doctrines of its Founder reshaped by human hands.

Our tax-payers have not by any means heard the last of the New Court-house. A bill is before the Senate empowering the Board of Supervisors to raise by taxation the sum of $200,000, which is to follow the seven millions already squandered upon this most scandalous of all jobs. Last year $600,000 was appropriated for its completion, but every dollar of that amount had been expended before the Legislature voted it. The pretext always is, that the amount asked for will "complete" the building. Three millions have gone in successive efforts to keep up this pretense. The $200,000 now asked for might be submitted to with a good grace, if there was any prospect that it would be the final demand. But there is no such prospect. Next year the impudent farce will be repeated. Perhaps the Board of Apportionment will hereafter take care of the job. It has been a mine of wealth to the Ring, and TWEED & Co. will not let it slip through their fingers just yet.

Everybody should be his own "boss," the *Tribune* says; and working for others, after the age of twenty-five, should be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of laziness, or incapacity, or shiftlessness, or vicious habit. "We can't all be hirelings," our contemporary remarks, "but every man of tolerable capacity may be his own employer, by the time he is twenty-five years of age, and even more, if he only will." To work for others is to be a "Hireling," and that is something degrading, according to our contemporary's ideas. Is it true, however, that all men may become their own employers, and that there is something incompatible with manhood or self-respect in working for others? Could a great newspaper like the *Tribune*, for example, be printed daily, if industrious, able and meritorious men of mature age were not willing to accept pay from the proprietors for work performed? May they not so earn their living, and yet not be mere "hirelings," in the offensive sense of the term? And is not what is true in regard to editors, reporters and printers of the *Tribune* equally true in regard to the employes of other large establishments, manufacturing or commercial? The problem to be solved is,—not how to drive men to refuse to work for others, but how to reconcile the interests of employers and employed in a manner that shall promote the prosperity and comfort of both. The cultivation of mutual respect is the first step toward its solution.

President BENITO JUAREZ has almost completed his second term of five years as Chief Magistrate of the Republic of Mexico. At his last re-election in 1867, the country had been newly cleared of a foreign army, and his triumph over his opponent, Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ, was comparatively easy. Now, when no great crisis is before the people, JUAREZ seems, according to the dispatches received today, likely to be opposed, mainly on the ground of his consistent attachment to the constitutional forms, and his respect for the influence of the United States. His opponents appear to have forgotten the "Latin kingdom" *fiasco*, and seek in closer alliance with European nations to revert to the most disastrous steps of Mexican policy. At present, however, the chances appear to be altogether in favor of the triumph of JUAREZ and the political tendencies he represents.

With a dogged heroism which has hitherto been considered wanting in the French character, the armies of the Republic are either pressing forward for offensive movements, or resisting step by step the enemy's advance. Of the former character are BOURBAKI's—so far a successful demonstration in the East, and FAIDHERBE's renewal of a movement southward. Of the latter is CHANZY's determined opposition to the progress of the second German army southward. Details relating to the bombardment of Paris are scanty, but still clear enough to show that the garrison is resolved that the Prussians shall buy their successes dearly.

France has not yet had recourse to the "assignats" of unfortunate memory which the *Patrie* recommended the other day, as a relief for the financial situation. But, according to this morning's telegrams, "the Bank of France has commenced the issue of forced paper money." By the constitution of this as of other national monetary establishments in Europe, the bearer of an order on the banks can demand payment in specie, notes being simply a commercial convenience and a pure matter of confidence. During the revolutionary struggle of 1848, there occurred the only previous departure made from this rule. At that period the Government, in concert with the bank managers, caused the notes of the bank to be made a legal tender, but as soon as the crisis had passed, the old rule was reverted to at the express solicitation of the bank itself. We assume the present step to be of a similar character, though it would be highly unsafe to predict that its consequences will not be more lasting than those of the suspension of specie payments in 1848.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Holland Testimonial.

THE MATINEES TODAY.

This day, at eleven theatres and other places of amusement in New-York and Brooklyn, a performance is given for the Holland Testimonial Fund. Most of the entertainments begin at 1 o'clock. All of them are very attractive. The managers have not put up mere make-shift bills, but have done their best to make them brilliant, novel and varied. Several artists of note make their first appearance in New-York. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, although obliged to act *Richelieu* at night, appears at the matinée at his theatre in *Petruchio*. Nearly every one of Mr. WALLACK's splendid company is in the bill at his theatre. Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF appears at Wallack's, at Niblo's and at the Fifth-avenue, where Mr. DALY also gives the capital attraction of "Saratoga." The choicest splendors of the "Black Crook" and a whole banquet of other joys can be tasted at Niblo's, among which Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and Mr. BECKETT are conspicuous. At the Olympic "Wee Willie Winkie" constitutes the bill, and between this, the New-York Circus, and Wood's Museum will be the choice of taking the thousands of little folks who will wish to contribute their mite to the gathering of this memorable day. Miss LINA EDWIN has arranged an excellent bill, and so has Mr. FRELIGH, of the Bowery. In Brooklyn, both at the Academy of Music and the Park Theatre, the attractions are first-rate of their kind, and include the names of Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, Mme. JANAUSCHEK, Mr. and Mrs. CONWAY, and others. The peculiar feature of this colossal undertaking is, in fact, that no part of it has been slighted. Holders of the general tickets can visit any entertainment of the list and not be disappointed. We learn that several parties are made in New-York to go the rounds and visit each of the City theatres in succession. Let all remember that this is an exceptional occasion. It is highly important that its results should be of the most substantial character. Let all who cannot go themselves buy tickets and present them to others. There is not one who will not sleep the sweeter to-night for the reflection that he has helped to smooth the path of the dear ones whom poor GEORGE HOLLAND left behind him, and to give weight to the moral rebuke which this Testimonial expresses for the bigotry that insulted the good old man's remains.

DIAMOND REEF.

Some of the Results of Recent Blasting Operations—A Low-water Depth of Twenty-five Feet Said to Have Been Attained.

The submarine operations on Diamond Reef, under the direction of Gen. NEWTON, Chief of the Engineer Corps in this work, have been temporarily suspended. The sudden and great fluctuations in temperature, furious storms, and constant liability to ice-floods, render it unsafe to use the scow, steam drills, &c., which have accordingly been removed to the Dry-dock. Although a considerable amount of money was ventured in what may be termed preliminary experiments, the successful result redounds to a far greater advantage to the Government than had even been anticipated.

With tide, mud, temperature and frightened workmen, all adverse to his attempts,—so much so that Gen. NEWTON doubted the result,—he made a most splendid success in the early part of last month. Nine blasts of twenty pounds each of nitro-glycerine were discharged. Divers have since made very careful examinations. They report as follows: All the nine charges were exploded with tremendous effect. A circle of thirty-five feet in diameter over the place drilled is shattered to atoms. With the exception of one or two pieces—some three cubic yards in size—that were cracked off the ends of the reef, the rock is broken into small fragments, easily removable by steam dredges. These pieces are thrown up in heaps, a conical pyramid being in the centre. Great fissures are made between the pieces. While walking over the spot, one of the divers fell into one of these. He hung helpless by his arms, his feet struggling in the cavernous depths below. He was finally rescued from his perilous situation, exhausted and terrified. It is impossible to see anything, the current being thick with mud. The great difficulty often experienced in submarine operations was that large masses of rock would be broken and left in such a position that no dredges or levers could remove them. Frequently the sharp edges thus made would threaten much greater damage to the bottoms of vessels than the smooth surface of the primitive reef. When the present pile of *débris* shall have been removed, there will be a depth of twenty-five feet of water at low tide.

By the old coast survey made in 1865, it was estimated that between 6,000 and 7,000 cubic yards of rock were required to be removed or dislodged for the benefit of navigation. The soundings and observations then made were not as particular as those of the more recent examinations in 1868. The latter show all the projections and indentations. The accepted new estimate states the quantity of rock necessary to be removed in order to obtain a uniform depth of twenty-five feet of water at mean low tide at 2,027 cubic yards, and the surface area of the twenty-five feet curve to be worked over at 3,835 square yards. The present depth of water is from fourteen to eighteen feet—enough for small craft; twenty-five feet is required for the safety of large sea vessels. Former estimates of the cost of the work per cubic yard was from $60 to $70. The estimate now adopted is about $15 per cubic yard. The entire amount necessary to remove Diamond Reef is about $40,000, and the removal, it is said, can be effected next Summer.

The Drafts of 1863-'64—What the Men who Furnished Substitutes Ask of the State Legislature.

The men who were drafted in 1863-4 have perfected a State organization, and purpose within a few days to present to the State Legislature a bill providing that the Supervisors of each county in the State shall authorize to be raised by special tax a sum of money sufficient to reimburse those who under the proscription acts of 1863-4 sent substitutes to the war, paying therefor $300. No provision is made for the poor men who were drafted, and being unable to furnish substitutes, had to take the field, while it is particularly enjoined that no money shall be paid to persons holding soldiers' claims. The bill has been placed in the hands of Rev. WILLIAM HULL, of Columbia County, who is to spend the Winter at Albany as a lobbyist. The prime mover in this matter is Congressman REEVES, of the First District, who, during the rebellion, was confined in Fort Lafayette for hostility to the Government. The project excites much comment of a condemnatory character in Queens County.

ALBANY.

Twombly's Case—$200,000 to Complete the New-York Court-House—A Railroad Quarrel—Yonkers Wants a New Depot—Sweeny at His Post, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1871.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning decided to grant Mr. TWOMBLY's request for a subpœna to bring proof of the vote in the Eighteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward, which was thrown out by the Supervisors. This will show Mr. TWOMBLY to have been elected by seventeen majority, and the only question for the Assembly to determine will be whether the vote of that district was rightfully thrown out by the Supervisors; in other words, whether a failure to comply with an unimportant technicality of the law in one district shall oust from his seat a man who is admitted to have received a majority of the votes. The Committee are to meet again tomorrow evening. The Chairman, Mr. W. D. MURPHY opposed the proposition of FIELDS to take a snap judgment in the case, and refuse Mr. TWOMBLY the privilege of producing his testimony. He manifests a disposition to give TWOMBLY a fair show, but no one expects that he will get the seat to which he is entitled.

SENATE BILLS.

The Senate confined itself to a half-hour's session today, and, of course, transacted very little business. GENET, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, favorably reported the bill noticed in a previous dispatch for compelling the New-Haven Railroad Company to stop certain trains at stations in Westchester County, for the accommodation of passengers living on the line. He also introduced a bill to prevent bone-boiling in New-York City after the 1st of June next.

MODEST.

Senator GENET introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors of New-York to raise by tax two hundred thousand dollars to complete the Court-house. Out of the seven million dollars already appropriated for that job, this is the smallest sum ever asked for at any one time. Last year six hundred thousand dollars was appropriated to "complete" the building, which, it now turns out, had been all expended before the appropriation was made. The sums appropriated to "complete" the Court-house amount in the aggregate to about three million dollars, and it will probably take as much more to complete the completion. The modesty of the new Commissioners in asking for only two hundred thousand dollars this year is, therefore, worthy of praise.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly got into Committee of the Whole for the first time today, and concurred in the Senate bill providing for assessment of property to pay the expense of grading and curbing Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and of Tenth-avenue about the same distance. The bill of last year authorizing the work failed to provide for the assessment, and the present bill is to remedy that defect.

FIGHT OVER A PETITION.

Quite an animated contest arose over a certain petition asking for the repeal of an act of 1869, by which the residents of Essex County were authorized to run a steam ferry from Ticonderoga across Lake Champlain to Shoreham, Vt., to connect with the Addison County Railroad, and thus form a railroad connection to New-York. Mr. DELANO, of Essex, asked for a reference of the petition to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, while another party wanted it referred to the Railroad Committee. The railroad men triumphed by six majority; but this cannot be considered a test vote on the repeal of the act aforesaid, when a bill for that purpose shall be introduced. It seems that the railroad interest south of Whitehall wish to force the Plattsburg and Whitehall Railroad Company to complete their road to Whitehall, and, for this purpose, seek to cut them off from all railroad communication to New-York by way of Vermont. The Railroad Company having failed to get State aid last year, have no money to complete their road to Whitehall at present, and, meantime, the people ask to be allowed to obtain egress to the world through Vermont by means of the steam ferry across Lake Champlain. There is no reason except the grasping selfishness of rival railroads why they should not have it. It is said that SMITH WEED, member from Clinton, who favors the repeal of the steam-ferry bill, has a little private speculation of his own which he desires to aid, he having, with Senator NORTON and others, purchased a tract of land at Whitehall, on which the Plattsburg and Whitehall Railroad Company will be compelled to build their depot whenever the road is completed.

YONKERS WANTS A BETTER DEPOT.

Mr. SCRIBNER, of Yonkers, introduced a bill to compel the Hudson River Railroad Company to build a better depot for the accommodation of the aristocratic residents of that village than they now possess. The Company is required to submit plans for the new structure to be approved by the corporate authorities of Yonkers, and, when approved, to build the depot without delay. The bill also forbids the Railroad Company from charging more than one cent per mile for carrying passengers between Yonkers and New-York, and *vice versa*.

IN TOWN.

PETER B. SWEENY is sojourning at the Delevan, Room No. 75, where he issues his daily programme for the guidance of the Legislature. He rarely displays his august person to the vulgar gaze, but the New-York delegation make nightly pilgrimages to his shrine, and draw on his superfluous stock of brains enough Tammany wisdom to carry them through the day. He has the credit of being the concoctor of the bill introduced by TWEED, yesterday, to transfer the City tax levy to the control of the Ring. "Hank" SMITH has not made his appearance here since the silver testimonial at the St. Nicholas; that touching compliment from his friends, "without distinction of party" was too much for his tender feelings, and he wants time to recuperate before renewing his services to the Republican Party. CROUCH is at his post again this week, figuring up the annual tax on Erie. He finds the Railroad Committees of both Houses in a "striking" mood, and estimates the cost of keeping the Directors' act on the statute book another year about three hundred thousand dollars, or not far from fifteen thousand dollars per man for each member of the Committees. This is about the same as GOULD paid last year. The Governor has issued invitations for his first reception on Tuesday evening next. S.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 18.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. GENET—Authorizing the Avenue C Railroad Company, of the City of New-York, to extend their tracks through Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-third and other streets; also, to raise $200,000 by tax to complete the new Court-house in New-York; also, to prohibit bone-boiling within the corporation limits of the City of New-York; also, requiring the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to extend their tracks to the Astoria Ferry in the City of New-York.

By Mr. HARDENBURGH—Providing that where the father of a child is a minor, and dying, does not provide by will for its care and education, the mother may.

Mr. PIERCE gave notice of a bill to amend the act authorizing the Brooklyn Common Council to establish and maintain public baths.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Senate bill to improve the Eighth and Tenth avenues in New-York was ordered to a third reading, and then, on motion of Mr. BURNS, passed. The bill authorizing the Monroe County Clerk to appoint assistant deputies and clerks was also read and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. MARSH—To compel parents and guardians to send their children to the public schools.

By Mr. RANDALL—To regulate Sheriffs' fees in certain cases.

By Mr. GOODRICH—Amending the charter of the Bond Deposit Company of New-York.

By Mr. MOSELY—To confine persons convicted of felony in Kings County in the Penitentiary in that County instead of in the State Prison.

By Mr. KILLAM—To pay certificates of the soldiers of the War of 1812.

By Mr. KELLY—For the relief of the New-York and Brooklyn Tunnel Company.

By Mr. HAYES—To regulate the sale of tickets in front of places of amusement in New-York.

By Mr. HAYES—Amending the charter of the Health Insurance Company, of New-York.

By Mr. PRINCE—Amending the act relating to the Hell Gate pilots; also, incorporating a savings bank at College Point.

The Hell Gate bill provides that pilots who take vessels through Hell Gate Channel may charge as follows: For every vessel of 100 tons burden and under, $1 for every foot of water such vessel may draw; over 100 and less than 200 tons burden, $1 25 a foot; over 200 and under 300, $1 50 a foot; over 300 and under 400, $1 75 a foot; over 400 and under 500, $2 a foot; over 500 and under 1,000, $2 50 a foot; and any pilot who may take a vessel to Execution Rocks or to Sand's Point Light-house, in Long Island Sound, outward bound, through Hell Gate Channel, shall receive fifty cents a foot for every foot the vessel; inward bound vessels, through Hell Gate Channel, from either above two points, shall pay same rates to pilots. Any pilot who shall take a vessel inward by Hell Gate, shall be entitled to a preference by said vessel when outward bound. And further, from Nov. 1 to April 1, each Hell Gate pilot shall be entitled to receive from every vessel under 300 tons burden, $1; and under 500 tons, $2; over 500 tons, $3, in addition to the rates of compensation proposed to be established.

By Mr. HUSTED—Changing the name of the Second Episcopal (M. E.) Church, at White Plains.

By Mr. SCRIBNER—For lower rates of fare on the railroad between Yonkers and New-York.

By Mr. WEED—Amending the Revised Statutes relative to Surrogates' Courts.

Adjourned.

The State Military Association—War Advocated by Col. Conkling.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Col. FRED. A. CONKLING, of New-York, delivered the address before the State Military Association in the Assembly Chamber this evening. The argument of the discourse, which was of unusual ability, was the necessity of war as a means of advancing the human race and carrying out the designs of Providence. He repudiated the idea that the causes of great national wars were ever trivial or accidental, illustrating his argument by our own war for the Union and the present war between Germany and France. After the conclusion of the address the Association attended a reception given by Adjutant-General TOWNSEND.

Report of the State Engineer—The Hudson River and Central Railroads.

The report of the State Engineer has been submitted, and in it appears the following statistics relating to the Hudson River and Central Railroads for the past year:

Number of miles run by passenger trains	4,024,170
Number of miles run by freight trains	7,405,699
Number of passengers (all classes) carried in cars	7,044,946
Number of miles traveled by passengers, or number of passengers carried one mile	321,365,953
Number of tons, of 2,000 pounds, of freight carried in cars	4,122,000
Total movement of freight, or number of tons carried one mile	769,657,777
Average rate of speed adopted by ordinary passenger trains, including stops (miles per hour)	25
Rate of speed of same when in motion	30
Average rate of speed adopted by express trains, including stops	30
Rate of speed of same when in motion	35
Average rate of speed adopted by freight trains, including stops	12
Rate of speed of same when in motion	15
Average weight, in tons, of passenger trains, exclusive of passengers and baggage	150
Average weight, in tons, of freight trains, exclusive of freight	250

Amount and description of freight carried in tons:

Products of the forest	224,169
Animals	622,744
Vegetable food	1,297,481
Other agricultural products	86,176
Manufactures	384,052
Merchandise	623,643
Other articles	886,735
Total tons	4,122,000

Rate of fare for passengers, per mile:

First-class through passengers	2c.
First-class way passengers	2@2½c.
Emigrant through passengers	1⅔ 1-5c.
Emigrant way passengers	1c.

Expenses of maintaining the road;

Expenses of road-bed and railway, excepting cost of iron	$2,268,159 65
Cost of iron used in repairs	46,088 12
Cost of steel rails	1,248,529 41
Repairs of buildings	276,355 29
Repairs of Mohawk Turnpike	6,115 40
Repairs of fences and gates	50,439 60
Taxes on real estate	668,768 69
Total	$4,564,456 16

Of the above $1,734,129 63 were allotted to passenger transportation, and $2,830,304 53 to freight.

Expenses of repairs of machinery:

Repairs of engines and tenders	$1,132,132 31
Repairs of passenger and baggage cars	903,161 65
Repairs of freight cars	860,366 44
Repairs of tools and machinery in shops	173,708 23
Incidental expenses, including oil, fuel, clerks, watchmen, &c., about shops	112,146 45
Total	$3,181,515 08

Of the above $1,417,077 75 were allotted to passenger transportation, and $1,764,437 33 to freight.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Sophia Ireland, Bridgeport.

The death of Mrs. SOPHIA IRELAND, one of the oldest residents of Connecticut, formerly of this City, is recorded in the TIMES this morning as having occurred at Bridgeport yesterday. She was in the ninety-eighth year of her age.

Mrs. IRELAND was born at Bristol, England, June 17, 1773, three years before the Declaration of American Independence, and came to America with her parents in the early Fall of 1783, landing at Philadelphia, while the City of New-York was still in possession of British troops. Removing here in 1784, this City was her residence for more than seventy years. In 1789 she witnessed the triumphal entry of WASHINGTON, previous to his inauguration, and has thus lived under the administration of every President of the United States. In 1795 her parents died of yellow fever, and in June, 1796, she was united in marriage to JOSEPH IRELAND, the youngest of three brothers once widely known and esteemed in this community for their sterling integrity and worth. WILLIAM H. IRELAND, the eldest, a prominent merchant, died about 1848, at the age of eighty, and GEORGE IRELAND, the second brother, for many years President of the old Mutual and Knickerbocker Insurance Companies, died in 1863, at the age of ninety-three. JOSEPH IRELAND, her husband, died in January, 1847, at the age of seventy-two, after a union of more than fifty years with the subject of our sketch, who ever proved a most faithful, affectionate and devoted wife, and who survived him twenty-four years. She was the mother of eleven children, eight of whom reached maturity, although but four are now living. In 1856 Mrs. IRELAND removed to Bridgeport with her only two surviving daughters, and there she remained until her death.

Perhaps there never lived a purer or more unselfish woman, or a more humble and consistent Christian. Retiring and unpretending in her manners, there was a winning geniality in her intercourse with her friends that attached them closely to her, and her perfect freedom from the usual childishness and irritability of age, the extraordinary preservation of her faculties, and her untiring industry, were the wonder of all her acquaintance. Air, exercise and water were her delights, and in the coldest days of Winter she would throw up the sash of her window to inhale the fresh morning breeze; this habit she continued to the last year of her existence. A book of devotional selections, and a few paragraphs in the paper, continued to be read by her, without glasses, up to the commencement of her last sickness. She never lost her interest in the welfare and pleasures of her descendants, and during the last Summer and Fall, up to the close of November, was busily employed in preparing Christmas presents for her grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The great Metropolitan Fair in New-York, and many subsequent Church and charitable fairs at Bridgeport, exhibited specimens of her skillful handiwork in sewing and knitting, and most of her descendants and many of her friends possess treasured mementoes of her workmanship, some only completed during the last Summer and Fall. During the war of the rebellion she was exceedingly patriotic, and spent the greater part of her time, daily, in knitting stockings for the Union soldiers.

Since January, 1870, a gradual decline of strength became perceptible, and without any active disease, she was finally confined to her bed early in December. The last few weeks of her life were passed principally in unconsciousness, and beyond the weariness and fatigue of utter helplessness, apparently without pain.

Jersey City to be Connected by a Bridge with Communipaw.

Jersey City is about to commence the most important street improvement which has been undertaken since the consolidation, the opening of streets to connect with Communipaw. On the south side of the city there is a body of water known as South Cove. This entirely divides Jersey City from the Central New-Jersey docks, and from the rapidly-growing villages on the opposite side. The cove, though not a stone's throw in width, has never been bridged, and hundreds of persons are daily obliged to cross to New-York, and recross in order to reach the depots, for want of a bridge which could be erected at an expense of $500. Numbers of men employed on the Central Railroad have been in the habit of crossing to and from their work in a yawl, which is rowed across morning and evening. This boat is small, and frequently overcrowded. In October last it capsized, and three lives were lost. This called forcibly for attention, and the Street Commissioners have now determined upon immediately opening Washington-street, and extending it across the cove. This will furnish a needed accommodation, and be of advantage to both the residents of Jersey City and the railroad authorities.

ICE UP THE RIVER.

Anxiety of the Hudson River Men—Only a Quarter of the Usual Full Crop Harvested—Bad Work of the Thaw—Hudson River Navigation.

There is a good deal of anxiety expressed by some of the Hudson River ice-men as to the prospect of securing a full crop this season after all. The thaw which set in last Friday made considerable havoc in softening and thinning the ice in certain places, and the severe rain of Monday washed down either side of the river banks, wearing the under and upper surface badly. In some places the ice is honeycombed. For the last twenty years, at least, one-half of the full crop has invariably been housed before this date. Above Rondout the ice is not more than six inches thick; below there it is scarcely five. All operations have been suspended since Saturday, and will not again be resumed until eight or nine inches thickness is again obtained.

QUANTITY ALREADY HARVESTED.

The Ice Consumers' Company, opposite Germantown, have about 7,000 tons of the best quality, eight inches thick, housed. Their storage capacity is 70,000 tons, the largest in the world. They have employed about 100 men. But four of their eight elevators have been used. The Washington Company have harvested the following: At Esopus, 10,000 tons; at Rondout Creek, 15,000; Kingston Point, 5,000; Washington Point, 16,000; Rogers' Island, 14,000; Coeyman's, 13,000; High Hook, 7,000; total, 80,000 tons, averaging 10 inches in thickness. While the cutting season is active they employ 2,500 men in addition to their regular force. The Knickerbocker Company have in their houses as follows: Rockland Lake, 30,000 tons of beautiful crystal blocks, averaging 10 inches in thickness. At Marlborough, New-Paltz, Clearwater, Staatsburg and Rhinebeck the houses are empty. Very little is in at Esopus and Flatbush. At Turkey Point there are 800 tons; at Eavesport, 10,000; Cattskill, 10,000; Athens, 25,000; Coxsackie, 15,000; New-Baltimore, 10,000—total, 100,800 tons. Last week they employed over 4,000 men. In the height of the season they employ 6,000, beside their regular force. The entire crop harvested up to this date (Jan 18) is but 187,800 tons—scarcely a quarter of the regular full crop. At the various lakes and ponds in the vicinity of villages, more than half of the crop required for their local trade has been gathered. At Newburg and West Point it is of a superb quality, clear as crystal, twelve to fourteen inches thick.

The New-Jersey ice-houses are nearly all full. Very large crops have been secured at the far East and North-west.

HUDSON RIVER NAVIGATION.

Below the Highlands, toward this City, the water in the Hudson is now clear, and very little floating ice is seen. The Haverstraw and Nyack Bay boats have resumed their trips. At the "elbow" around Constitution and West Point, immense quantities of cake ice are shelved over the surface layer, forming towers, pyramids and miniature icebergs. The ferry steamscow at Garrison's, makes regular trips. Newburg and Poughkeepsie Bays are quite open, and the ferry trips are made without interruption. There is no solid ice for some twenty miles above Poughkeepsie, where it is about four inches thick and not strong.

THE STEAMER CONNECTICUT.

Considerable excitement exists in regard to the steamer *Connecticut*, of the Troy line. She lies at the Tivoli wharf locked in by the ice six inches thick. Yesterday she got up steam and moved out from the dock and returned. This manœuvre led people to suppose she would make a dash for this City, but it seems that it was merely to raise her bow up while it was being sheathed with boiler-iron. It is supposed that Admiral HANCOX and Capt. DEMING intend to make a start for New-York as soon as this sheathing is done. The icemen are very much concerned, and declare that such a trip would do her owners no benefit, but would inflict immense damage to the ice harvest. Even the ministers are surcharged with wrathful indignation, and speak strongly upon the subject. The probabilities are—if the oldest river-men are correct—that the steamer will undoubtedly be cut in two and sunk, if the passage is now attempted. All the ferries above are running regularly.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Other Side.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In stating the question at issue between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the United States Government, the *Tribune* admits a great deal. It admits that the early construction of the road from the Missouri to the Pacific has enabled the Government to save "a very large amount in the cost of transporting its mails and provisioning its military posts;" that the road practically "doubles the efficiency of our military forces in the Overland country," and was therefore "not created a day too soon;" that the subsidies given by the Government in aid of the construction of the road were essential and should not be "grudged;" and that the gift of public lands has in effect been amply compensated for by the greater accessibility and greater value imparted to remaining portions of the public domain. These admissions are not now made for the first time, nor are they confined to the *Tribune*. They express the universal sentiment of the American people, and suggest considerations which entitle the constructors and owners of the road to expect a fairer judgment than they have received from a large portion of the Press in the discussion of claims and counter-claims, to which recent proceedings of the Secretary of the Treasury have given rise.

The ground of the opposition encountered by the Union Pacific Company cannot be better indicated than in the language of the *Tribune*, which thus qualifies and in some degree neutralizes the tribute it pays to the value of the road:

"We differ from the managers of these roads essentially as we differ from the present directors of the French struggle against destiny. We hold that those managers accepted their trust subject to the obligations incurred, the state of things created by their predecessors—that the present grave embarrassments of the 'Union Pacific' are the result of gigantic prodigalities, incapacities and rascalities of their predecessors, who impelled and directed the construction of their work—and that the evil consequences of these misdoings should be borne by the stockholders of the road, not by the people of the United States."

These are hard words. Are they just? Are the managers of the Union Pacific attempting to evade the obligations which they or their predecessors incurred? Is the management of the road chargeable with "gigantic prodigalities, incapacities and rascalities," or are these imputations the echo of opinions formed without a knowledge of essential facts?

The question of "obligation" is mainly a legal question, and one which in its legal aspects lawyers must decide. Upon this point it is not proper here to say more than that professional opinion is divided, with a decided preponderance on the side of the Company. True, Attorney-General AKERMAN has rendered an opinion favorable to Mr. BOUTWELL's view in the matter of interest upon the Government bonds issued in aid of the work. The opposite view, however, has been sustained by Judge CURTIS and Ex-Attorney-General HOAR, in arguments which have been published.

The Company are charged by the *Tribune* and by other journals with an attempt to "evade their obligations"—with dishonesty and bad faith. The interest question is referred to here only in respect to these charges. The true interpretation of the laws of 1862 and 1864 is left where it belongs—to Congress or the Supreme Court. But this may be said with the most perfect confidence—that the Company accepted their charters and built their road in the full belief that they were not to be called on to pay interest on the Government subsidy, excepting with half their transportation account and five per cent. of the net earnings after the line had been completed. They were warranted in this belief not only by the terms of the law, but by the circumstances and conditions under which it was enacted, and by the unvarying practice of the Government itself in the settlement of their accounts.

The claim urged by Secretary BOUTWELL, with the sanction of Mr. AKERMAN, was not a greater surprise to the Company than to Senators and members of Congress who took part in the legislation of 1864, and whose interpretation of its import harmonizes with that of the Company. Indeed, it should be enough that the demand which the Company is now required to meet was never preferred by Mr. BOUTWELL's predecessor in the Treasury, nor by Mr. BOUTWELL himself, until very recently. That Mr. BOUTWELL is prompted only by his sense of duty, none ventures to deny. The directors accord to him the same credit for honesty of purpose in making the claim for the full amount of interest that they take to themselves in impugning its validity.

So far as "obligation" is concerned, then, the managers of the Union Pacific insist that neither legally or morally are they chargeable with bad faith. They do not seek to evade any requirement of the law as uniformly accepted at the period of its passage. If a disposition anywhere exists to fasten upon the law a construction of which in equity it is not susceptible, the responsibility certainly does not rest with the Company or its managers. They are actuated only by a desire to abide by the law as they and their legal advisers interpret it, and with no inclination whatever to avert from the Company any responsibility which they or their predecessors assumed in its behalf.

Now, as to the "gigantic prodigalities" for which the Company is arraigned. Who profited by them, and of what do they consist? Let it be granted that the construction of the road was costly—that some of the contracts, judged by present knowledge, were extravagant—that the whole work, if undertaken today, with the benefit of experience, might be finished for much less money. What then? The circumstances under which the work was performed cannot be forgotten. No railroad was ever constructed under difficulties so great and varied. It was literally outside of civilization. It was through a country which furnished no supplies. Materials and labor were transported enormous distances. Everything required for the men or for the work had to be hauled to the spot at prices not regulated by the ordinary law of supply and demand. The country was infested with hostile Indians, and arms and munitions, and guards, were constantly necessary for the protection of the workmen. When work was commenced gold was at a premium of 100 per cent., and some of the heaviest contracts for iron were made with gold at about 250, making the cost of rails on the Missouri from $150 to $160 per ton. On some portions of the road the cost of the ties was $4 apiece, and hundreds of thousands were laid at that expense. The cost of transportation across Iowa to the Missouri was so extravagant that $75,000 was given to the Cedar Rapids and Mississippi Railroad merely to hasten its completion. And so the money went in every direction.

The Government, regarding the Pacific Road as a national work, urged its construction with the greatest possible rapidity. Rivalry in respect of speed was fostered by the Government, as between the Union Pacific and the Central Companies. The wisdom of that policy on the part of the Government is not now in question. The fact and its consequences are all that now challenge attention. Of the latter, enhanced cost was one of the most obvious. Bonuses were paid to contractors. Prices were made conditional upon the early delivery of materials, or the early completion of given work. In one sense there may have been "prodigality" in all this. But it was a "prodigality" which the Government called for and encouraged, and which implies no waste, or corruption, or inefficiency on the part of the Company.

But "incapacities" are alleged against the Company. To be just, the allegation should be more specific. Where was incapacity shown? Most certainly not in the construction of the road. The Government allowed twelve years for its completion; it was finished in about one-third of that time. That result was made possible only by tireless energy and consummate skill in every department. The road itself is the best answer to imputations upon the ability of its builders. Indeed, if one were asked what achievement in all history would best illustrate the capacity and the force of the human intellect, one could scarcely point to any more conspicuous example than the building of the Pacific Railroad. Its history is the most conclusive testimony not only to the capacity of its builders, but to their public spirit, their trials and sacrifices, and their title to national consideration.

There were "rascalities," it is said. Doubtless there were. An enterprise like the Union Pacific could not be carried through without affording chances for dishonest or dishonorable men. But the charge should be more explicit, if it can be made so—for the shame of "rascalities" should be borne by the individuals who are inculpated, if they can be discovered. It is not right to inflict upon the directors as a body the odium attaching to the secret infidelities or swindling of their agents. For the most part, the managers have worked without pay, and even at their own expense, with a devotion and single-heartedness which justly entitle them to a different and better reward than they have as yet received. This remark leads to the main object of the statement now submitted, which is to show how little these gentlemen and the stockholders for whom they acted have actually profited by the enterprise.

It has been freely represented, and it is now generally believed, that both directors and stockholders realized untold millions; that the road was built with the proceeds of the Government bonds alone, and that the proceeds of their own bonds have gone into their own pockets—the inference being that men who have profited so largely should not resist the Government claim. It is even said that on this account they are entitled to scant consideration, and that if the law is dubious in its meaning the benefit of the doubt should not be given to those who have been so greatly enriched by other provisions. Let us see how this matter really stands. The profits, whatever they were, were realized in the construction of the road under contracts with the Credit Mobilier, who built the first 247 miles only, and other succeeding contractors who built the remaining portions of the road, and were represented by trustees, it being assumed that the stockholders in the Credit Mobilier, the railroad, and the principals, under the trustees, were substantially the same persons. The following figures show the entire financial results of building the Union Pacific Railroad:

The original capital of the Credit Mobilier, paid in to average Jan. 1, 1866, was	$2,500,000
Interest on same to Jan. 1, 1870, 5 years, at 10 per cent	1,250,000
Addition to capital, paid in to average 1st May, 1867	1,250,000
Interest on same. 3 years, 4 months, at 10 per cent	417,000
Amount of actual investment.	$5,417,000

The other side of the account is as follows:

First mortgage bonds received from Credit Mobiliers, $1,250,000, at 75 per cent., the present market value	$937,500
Four years' interest, 6 per cent. gold, average gold premium, 20 per cent	360,000
First allotment under trustees, January, 1868, 80 per cent. on $3,750,000, say $3,000,000, in first mortgage bonds. at 75 per cent	2,250,000
Three years' interest, 6 per cent. gold, average gold premium, say 15 per cent	621,000
Second dividend under trustees, June 17, 1868, 60 per cent. cash on $3,750,000, is	2,250,000
Interest, 2½ years, 10 per cent. currency	562,500
Total	$6,981,000
A dividend of 75 per cent. was declared July 3, 1868, but was not paid except in income bonds, coupled with the condition that the receiver subscribe for two other bonds, at 80 per cent.; the three thus costing $1,600, or about 53 per cent. The market value now being about $400, the dividend entailed a loss of $600 on each bond dividend, say 2,500 bonds	1,000,000—$5,981,000
Net gain on the whole undertaking	$564,000

This result will be shown, proportionately, upon the books of every stock-holder who has held his interest to the present time in both investment and proceeds. Ten per cent. interest has been charged as being certainly a low enough rate for money in ordinary business use, and obviously too small a rate for investments of this character. It thus appears that these much-envied gentlemen have barely got their money back, with ten per cent. simple interest. As a matter of fact, therefore, this undertaking, instead of having proved a financial success, is proved to be a grand failure; as a speculation it was little short of a disaster. The uncounted millions which have been amassed by these proprietors are uncounted for an excellent reason. Had the Central and Union Companies first agreed upon a point of junction, and then proceeded with their work with only ordinary speed, it is safe to say many millions would have been saved to the Union Pacific. But in that case it is clear the loss to the Government and people by the delay would have been many times the amount thus saved to the builders. How confidently, then, may it be urged that this Company has forfeited no claim to generous consideration from Congress!

It will be observed that no account is taken of the stock of the Credit Mobilier. As most of its assets went into the construction of the road, the stock of that Company is of uncertain, and, perhaps, of very small present value. Neither is any account made of the accompanying dividends or allotments of the shares of the Union Pacific Company. The receivers being, as before stated, substantially the original owners of all its stock, they were simply recovering their own in another form. Those dividends were not in any sense divisions of profits. They represented no money made and no increase of property; and in respect of such divisions, therefore, the shareholders cannot be suspected of having enriched themselves or impoverished anybody else.

It does not seem too much to ask that managers who are honestly striving to perform arduous and responsible duties shall not be embarrassed by an unanticipated construction of the law hostile to their rights, nor by a clamor originating in misapprehension and strengthened by a vague aversion to all great corporations. The idea that they have acquired vast fortunes out of the road has been shown to be erroneous. And the charges preferred against them, affecting the capacity and integrity of their management, are equally untenable. They have nothing to be ashamed of—nothing to conceal. They are surely entitled to demand that their conduct shall be judged only in the light of facts, and that their obligation to the Government shall be measured by the contract as understood by those who framed and sanctioned its terms.

BOSTON, Jan. 17, 1871. R.

Everybody Likes
Dr. H. T. HELMBOLD!!!
and everything he makes, and everything he has in or about his store, and at his residence. A lot of these Fifth-avenue "high-steppers," with bad blood running out of their finger-ends, visit and pay homage to his children's governess. As Dr. H. T. HELMBOLD has other good-looking servant-girls, would warn these purse-poor "whelps" to steer clear of the "Daunter."—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S cod liver oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

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Jas. Everdell, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing, new designs. Established 1840.

MARRIED.

BUCKMASTER—COXE.—On the 18th inst., in Christ Chapel, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. Stevens Parker, GEORGE BUCKMASTER, of New-York, to ESTHER M., youngest daughter of the late Dr. John Redman Coxe, Jr., of Philadelphia. No cards.

Southern and Western Papers please copy.

HOGUET—NOEL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1871, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, by Rev. A. Lafont, ROBERT JOSEPH, son of Henry L. Hoguet, to MARIE CELESTINE, daughter of the late Charles N. Noël.

KING—ALLEN.—In this City, on the 18th inst., by Rev. Dr. Booth, C. VOLNEY KING to Miss MARY E. ALLEN, daughter of Dr. John Allen.

DIED.

BIBBINS.—On Monday, Jan. 16, WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, M. D., aged 47 years.

His friends and professional associates, the friends of John M. Clark, and members of Kane Lodge, No. 454, are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Jan. 19, at 10 A. M., in the Church of Dr. Adams, corner of Madison-av. and 24th-st. The remains will be carried by the 11¼ A. M. New-Haven train to Fairfield, Conn., for interment in the afternoon.

☞ FELLOWS OF THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE are requested to assemble in the lecture-room of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church today, (Thursday,) at 9¼ A. M., preparatory to attending the funeral of their late Fellow, Dr. WILLIAM B. BIBBINS. H. D. BULKLEY, M. D., President.
E. H. JANES, M. D., Secretary.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Members are respectfully invited to meet in the chapel of Dr. Adams' Church, corner Madison-av. and 24th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 19, at 9¼ A. M., to attend in a body the funeral of our late Treasurer, Dr. WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, at 10 A. M.
ABRAHAM JACOBI, President.
A. E. M. PURDY, Recording Secretary.

KANE LODGE, No. 454, F. & A. M.—The brethren of Kane Lodge are hereby summoned to meet in the Lodge-rooms, Nos. 946 and 948 Broadway, on Thursday morning, 19th inst., at 9 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Dr. W. B. BIBBINS. By order of the W. M. W. H. SIMONSON, Secretary.

BURRELL.—At Edgerton, Colorado, on Monday, Jan. 9, PHILIP W. BURRELL, aged 26 years 1 month and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the Class of 64 of the Free Academy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, from the residence of his parents, No. 201 Halsey-st., near Marcy-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DAVIS.—At the residence of her father-in-law, Dr. John Davis, No. 216 East 17th-st., MARY A., wife of N. R. Davis, M. D., of San Francisco, Cal.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Troy, N. Y., for interment.

FONTAINE.—On Monday, Jan. 16, after a short illness, LEILA EUGENIA, eldest daughter of Charles L. and Francisca M. Fontaine, aged 11 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her uncles, A. L. Carrillo and Charles F. Hernandez, are affectionately invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 222 East 125th-st., Harlem, on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

FREEMAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, EMILY FRANCES, wife of John M. Freeman, and only child of Wyllis and Lucinda Blackstone, aged 36 years and 11 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 21 Lafayette-place, on Thursday, at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Branford, Conn., for interment.

FITCH.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 18, LOUIE FREDRIKA, infant daughter of Ardon Seymour and Annie Marie Fitch, aged 5 months and 9 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of J. P. Fitch, Esq., No. 240 West 43d-st., at 3 P. M., today, (Thursday;) not at 12 M., as previously noticed.

HART.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, Mrs. J. B. HART, of Nacogdoches, Texas.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

IRELAND.—On Wednesday, the 18th inst., at her late residence, Bridgeport, Conn., SOPHIA, widow of the late Joseph Ireland, of this City, in the 98th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, William H. and Joseph N. Ireland, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the Moravian Church, corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock M. precisely. Her remains will be interred in the Second-street Cemetery.

JESSOP.—In England, Jan. 16, SYDNEY JESSOP, of the firm of Wm. Jessop & Sons, of this City, and Sheffield, England, in the 62d year of his age.

KING.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, ALICE MARIA, youngest child of John and Helen M. King, aged 16 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 255 West 15th-st., on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MARTIN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, ELIZABETH, wife of James Martin, in the 26th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Waverley-st., between Palisade and Oakland avs., Jersey City Heights, (late Hudson City,) on this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

McDONALD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, of consumption, MARGARET MCDONALD, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother James, No. 163 Tompkins-avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday morning.

A requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, in the Church of St. John the Baptist, corner of Willoughby and Lewis avs., Brooklyn, at 10½ o'clock.

MORSE.—In this City, at No. 315 East 13th-st., on Tuesday, 17th inst., SARAH MEINELL, wife of Edward S. Morse and daughter of William Anderson, in the 35th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. George's Church, on Saturday, at 11 A. M.

MINETT.—At Henley-on-Thames, England, on Jan. 13, JULIUS C. MINETT, formerly of this City, in the 55th year of his age.

MINER.—On Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., MARIA ELIZABETH, wife of Lewis H. Miner, and daughter of the late James N. Tuttle.

Funeral from First Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 11th-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

MILLER.—On Monday, Jan. 16, CHARLES S. MILLER, in the 65th year of his age.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 83 Woodhull-st., Brooklyn.

MAC GREGOR.—On Monday, Jan. 16, Mrs. MARY MAC GREGOR, widow of John Mac Gregor, Jr.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Friday, Jan. 20, at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

PINCKNEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, JOHN A. PINCKNEY, aged 36 years.

His friends, and those of the family, and of his brother-in-law, George Runton, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Jan. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, Thomas Pinckney, No. 155 East 49th-st., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

TREDWELL.—At Eatontown, N. J., Jan. 13, EDWARD L. TREDWELL, Esq., formerly of Great Neck, L. I., in the 66th year of his age.

His remains were removed to Manhasset, L. I., for interment.

TAPPIN.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 16, JOHN TAPPIN, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Thomas' Church on Thursday, Jan. 19, at 10½ o'clock.

RESOLUTIONS of the Directors of the South-side Railroad, on the death of their Vice-President, JOHN TAPPIN.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the South-side Railroad Company, held yesterday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an inscrutable Providence to strike down, in the prime of life, in the full vigor of health, and in the enjoyment of all his faculties, and to remove from his sorrowing family and friends, and the scenes of his labors and usefulness, the soul of our friend and associate, Mr. JOHN TAPPIN, this Board, summoned in reference to this sad event, desires to express and record upon its minutes its deep sense of the loss it has sustained and its high appreciation of the character of the deceased; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our honored Vice-President and associate Director, Mr. JOHN TAPPIN, whose wise council, high business qualifications, unimpeachable integrity and faithful services, have largely contributed to the successful completion and working of our railroad enterprise, this Company sustains an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That we tender to the deeply afflicted family of the deceased, our warm and heartfelt sympathy in this crushing sorrow which is now resting upon them.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes, and that the Secretary transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

VILLERS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1871, after a short illness, HENRY VILLERS, M. D., D. D. S., aged 30 years.

The relatives, friends of the family, and the members of the dental and medical professions, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Thursday, (today,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

YOULE.—In this City, on the 17th inst., GEORGE YOULE, aged 43 years.

Funeral services will be held on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of his step-father, Morris Ketchum, Esq., No. 280 Madison-av. His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST ON THE ROOF OF MOLDWARE HALL.

A STORY.

BY GEORGE MACDONALD.

The moment Mrs. Wilson was gone I expected to see Clara peep out from behind the tapestry in the corner; but as she did not appear I lifted it and looked in. There was nothing behind but a closet almost filled with books, not upon shelves, but heaped up from floor to ceiling. There had been just room and no more for Clara to stand between the tapestry and the books. It was of no use attempting to look for her—at least I said so to myself, for as yet the attraction of an old book was equal to that of a young girl. Besides, I always enjoyed waiting—up to a certain point. Therefore I resumed my place on the floor, with the Seven Champions in one hand and my chamber-candlestick in the other.

I had for the moment forgotten Clara in the adventures of St. Andrew, of Scotland, when the *Silking* of her frock aroused me. She was at my side.

"Well, you've had your dinner! Did she give you any dessert?"

"This is my dessert," I said, holding up the book. "It's far more than——"

"Far more than your desert," she pursued, "if you prefer it to me."

"I looked for you first," I said, defensively.

"Where?"

"In the closet there."

"You didn't think I was going to wait there, did you? Why, the very spiders are hanging dead in their own webs in there. But here's some dessert for you, if you're as fond of apples as most boys," she added, taking a small rosy-cheeked beauty from her pocket.

I accepted it, but somehow did not quite relish being lumped with boys in that fashion. As I ate it, which I should have felt bound to do even had it been less acceptable in itself, she resumed:

"Wouldn't you like to see the company arrive? That's what I came for. I wasn't going to ask Goody Wilson."

"Yes, I should," I answered, "but Mrs. Wilson told me to keep here, and not get in their way."

"Oh! I'll take care of that. We shan't go near them. I know every corner of the place—a good deal better than Mrs. Wilson. Come along Wilfrid—that's your name, isn't it?"

"Yes, it is. Am I to call you Clara?"

"Yes, if you are good—that is if you like. I don't care what you call me. Come along."

I followed. A great clang of the bell in the paved court fell upon our ears.

"Don't you hear the music?" she said half indignantly.

"I hear it now," I answered.

"Come along," she interrupted, eagerly. "We shall be just in time to see them go across from the drawing-room to the ball-room. Come, come. Leave your candle."

I put down my book with some reluctance. She led me into the armory, and from the armory out on the gallery half-encompassing the great hall, which was lighted up, and full of servants. Opening another door in the gallery, she conducted me down a stair which led almost into the hall, but, ascending again behind it, landed us in a little lobby, on one side of which was the drawing-room, and on the other the ball-room, on another level, reached by a few high semicircular steps.

"Quick! quick!" said Clara, and turning sharply round, she opened another door, disclosing a square-built stone staircase. She pushed the door carefully against the wall, ran up a few steps, I following in some trepidation, turned abruptly and sat down. I did as she did, questioning nothing; I had committed myself to her superior knowledge.

In a few minutes thereafter the door of the drawing-room opened; when, pair after pair, the company, to the number of over a hundred and fifty, I should guess, walked past the foot of the stair on which we were seated, and ascended the steps into the ball-room. The lobby was dimly lighted, except from the two open doors, and there was little danger of our being seen.

Last of all came Lady Brotherton. Sir Giles' wife, a pale, delicate-looking woman, leaning on the arm of a tall, long-necked, would-be-stately, yet insignificant-looking man. She gave a shiver as, up the steps from the warm drawing-room, she came at once opposite our open door.

"What a draught there is here!" she said, adjusting her rose-colored scarf about her shoulders. "It feels quite wintry. Will you oblige me, Mr. Mollet, by shutting that door? Sir Giles will not allow me to have it built up. I am sure there are plenty of ways to the leads besides that."

"This door, my lady?" asked Mr. Mollet. I trembled lest he should see us.

"Yes. Just throw it to. There's a spring lock on it. I can't think—"

The slam and echoing bang of the closing door cut off the end of the sentence. Even Clara was a little frightened, for her hand stole into mine for a moment before she burst out laughing.

"Hush! hush!" I said. "They will hear you."

"I almost wish they would," she said. "What a goose I was to be frightened, and not speak! Do you know where we are?"

"No," I answered; "how should I? Where are we?"

My fancy of knowing the place had vanished utterly by this time. All my mental charts of it had got thoroughly confused, and I do not believe I could have even found my way back to the library.

"Shut out on the leads," she answered. "Come along. We may as well go to meet our fate."

I confess to a little palpitation of the heart as she spoke, for I was not yet old enough to feel that Clara's companionship made the doom a light one. Up the stair we went—here no twisting corkscrew, but a broad flight enough, with square turnings. At the top was a door, fastened only with a bolt inside—against no worse housebreakers than the winds and rains. When we emerged, we found ourselves in the open night.

"Here we are in the moon's drawing-room!" said Clara.

The scene was lovely. The sky was all now—the earth only a background or pedestal for the heavens. The river, far below, shone here and there in answer to the moon, while the meadows and fields lay as in the oblivion of sleep, and the wooded hills were only dark formless masses. But the sky was the dwelling-place of the moon, before whose radiance, penetratingly still, the stars shrunk as if they would hide in the flowing skirts of her garments. There was scarce a cloud to be seen, and the whiteness of the moon made the blue thin. I could hardly believe in what I saw. It was as if I had come awake without getting out of the dream.

We were on the roof of the ball-room. We felt the rhythmic motion of the dancing feet shake the building in time to the music. "A low melodious thunder" buried beneath—above, the eternal silence of the white moon!

We passed to the roof of the drawing-room. From it, upon one side, we could peep into the great gothic window of the hall which rose high above it. We could see the servants passing and repassing, with dishes for the supper which was being laid in the dining-room under the drawing-room, for the hall was never used for entertainment now, except on such great occasions as a coming of age, or an election feast, when all classes met.

"We mustn't stop here," said Clara. "We shall get our deaths of cold."

"What shall we do then?" I asked.

"There are plenty of doors," she answered—"only Mrs. Wilson has a foolish fancy for keeping them all bolted. We must try, though."

Over roof after roof we went; now descending, now ascending a few steps; now walking along narrow gutters, between battlement and sloping roof; now crossing awkward junctions—trying doors, many in tower and turret—all in vain! Every one was bolted on the inside. We had grown quite silent, for the case looked serious.

"This is the last door," said Clara; "the last we can reach. There are more in the towers, but they are higher up. What shall we do? Except we go down a chimney, I don't know what's to be done."

Still her voice did not falter, and my courage did not give way. She stood for a few moments silent. I stood regarding her, as one might listen for a doubtful oracle.

"Yes, I've got it!" she said at length. "Have you a good head, Wilfrid?"

"I don't quite know what you mean," I answered.

"Do you mind being on a narrow place, without much to hold by?"

"High up?" I asked, with a shiver.

"Yes."

For a moment I did not answer. It was a special weakness of my physical nature, one which my imagination had increased tenfold—the absolute horror I had of such a transit as she was evidently about to propose. My worst dreams—from which I would wake with my heart going like a fire-engine, were of adventures of the kind. But before a woman, how could I draw back? I would rather lie broken at the bottom of the wall. And if the fear should come to the worst, I could at least throw myself down and end it so.

"Well?" I said, as if I had only been waiting for her exposition of the case.

"Well!" she returned, "Come along then."

I did go along—like a man to the gallows; only I would not have turned back to save my life. But I should have hailed the slightest change of purpose in her, with such pleasure as Daniel must have felt when he found the lions would rather not eat him. She re-

MISCELLANEOUS.

traced her steps a long way—until we reached the middle of the line of buildings which divided the two courts.

"There!" she said, pointing to the top of the square tower over the entrance to the hall, from which we had watched the arrival of the guests: it rose about nine feet only above where we now stood in the gutter—"I *know* I left the door open when we came down. I did it on purpose. I hate Goody Wilson. Lucky, you see!—that is, if you have a head. And if you haven't, it's all the same: I have."

So saying, she pointed to a sort of flying buttress, which sprung sideways, with a wide span, across the angle the tower made with the hall, from an embrasure of the battlement of the hall, to the outer corner of the tower, itself more solidly buttressed.

Could she mean me to cross that hair-like bridge? The mere thought was a terror. But I would not blench. Fear I confess—cowardice if you will:—flinchery, not.

"I see," I answered. "I will try. If I fail, don't blame me. I will do my best."

"You don't think," she returned, "I'm going to let you go alone! I should have to wait hours before you found a door to let me down—except indeed you went and told Goody Wilson, and I had rather die where I am. No, no. Come along. I'll show you how."

With a rush and a scramble, she was up over the round back of the buttress before I had time to understand that she meant me to take the lead. If she could but have sent me a portion of her skill, or lightness, or nerve, or whatever it was, just to set me off with a rush [illegible]

"Never mind, Wilfrid," she said; "I'll [illegible] presently."

"No, no," I cried. "Wait for me. I'm coming."

I got astride of the buttress, and painfully [illegible] my way up. It was like a dream of leap-frog, [illegible] longed under painfully recurring difficulties. I [illegible] my eyes, and persuaded myself that all I had to do was to go on leap-frogging. At length, after more trepidation and brain-turning than I care to dwell upon, lest even now it should bring back a too keen realization of itself, I reached the battlement, seizing which, with one shaking hand, and finding the other grasped by Clara, I tumbled on the leads of the tower.

"Come along?" she said. "You see, when the girls like, they can beat the boys—even at their own games. We're all right now."

"I did my best," I returned, mightily relieved. "I'm not an angel, you know. I can't fly like you."

She seemed to appreciate the compliment.

"Never mind. I've done it before. It was game of you to follow."

Her praise elated me beyond measure. And it was well.

"Come along," she added.

She seemed to be always saying *Come along*.

I obeyed, full of gratitude and relief. She skipped to the tiny turret which rose above our heads, and lifted the door-latch. But, instead of disappearing within, she turned and looked at me in white dismay. The door was bolted. Her look roused what there was of manhood in me. I felt that, as it had now come to the last gasp, it was mine to comfort her.

"We are no worse than we were," I said. "Never mind."

"I don't know that," she answered mysteriously. "Can you go back as you came? I can't."

I looked over the edge of the battlement where I stood. There was the buttress crossing the angle of moonlight, with its shadow lying far down on the wall. I shuddered at the thought of renewing my unspeakable dismay. But what must be must. Besides, Clara had praised me for creeping where she could fly; now I might show her that I could creep where she could not fly.

"I will try," returned I, putting one leg over the battlement.

"Do take care, Wilfrid," she cried, stretching out her hands, as if to keep me from falling.

A sudden pulse of life rushed through me. All at once I became not only bold, but ambitious.

"Give me a kiss," I said, "before I go."

"Do you make so much of it?" she returned, stepping back a pace.—How much a woman she was even then!—Her words roused something in me which to this day I have not been able quite to understand. A sense of wrong had its share in the feeling; but what else I can hardly venture to say. At all events, an inroad of careless courage was the consequence. I stepped at once upon the buttress, and stood for a moment looking at her—no doubt with reproach. She sprang towards me.

"I beg your pardon," she said.

The end of the buttress was a foot or two below the level of the leads, where Clara stood. She bent over the battlement, stooped toward me, and kissed me on the mouth. My only answer was to turn and walk down the buttress, erect; a walk which, as the arch of the buttress became steeper, ended in a run and a leap on to the gutter of the hall. There I turned, and saw her stand, like a lady in a ballad, leaning after me in the moonlight. I lifted my cap and sped away, not knowing whither, but fancying that out of her sight I could make up my mind better. Nor was I mistaken. The moment I sat down my brains began to go about, and in another moment I saw what might be attempted.

In going from roof to roof, I had seen the little gallery along which I had passed with Mrs. Wilson on my way to the library. It crossed what might be called an open shaft in the building. I thought I could manage, roofed as it was, to get in by the open side. It was some time before I could find it again; but when I did come upon it at last, I saw that it might be done. By the help of a projecting gargoyle, curiously carved in the days when the wall to which it clung formed part of the front of the building, I got my feet upon the wooden rail of the gallery, caught hold of one of the small pillars which supported the roof, and slewed myself in. I was almost as glad as when I had crossed the buttress, for below me was a paved bottom, between high walls, without any door, like a dry well in the midst of the building.

My recollection of the way to the armory, I found, however, almost obliterated. I knew that I must pass through a bedroom at the end of the gallery, and that was all I remembered. I opened the door, and found myself face to face with a young girl with wide eyes. She stood staring and astonished, but not frightened. She was younger than Clara, and not so pretty. Her eyes were dark, and so was the hair she had been brushing. Her face would have been quite pale, but for the rosy tinge of surprise. She made no exclamation—only stared with her brush in her hand, and questions in her eyes. I felt far enough from comfortable; but with a great effort I spoke.

"I beg your pardon. I had to get off the roof, and this was the only way. Please do not tell Mrs. Wilson."

"No," she said at once, very quietly; "but you must go away."

"If I could only find the library!" I said. "I am so afraid of going into more rooms where I have no business."

"I will show you the way," she returned, with a smile; and, laying down her brush, took up a candle and led me from the room.

In a few moments I was safe. My conductor vanished at once. The glimmer of my own candle in a further room guided me, and I was soon at the top of the corkscrew staircase. I found the door very slightly fastened; Clara must herself have unwittingly moved the bolt when she shut it. I found her standing all eagerness, waiting me. We hurried back to the library, and there I told her how I had effected an entrance, and met with a guide.

Copied by permission from the advance sheets of Wilfrid Cumbermede, George Macdonald's serial story.

GEORGE MACDONALD's story in *Scribner's Monthly* bids fair to be the best story of him who is the best of living story-writers. Let us put it a little differently, and say that he will be among novelists what Wordsworth is among poets. But he is more poet than novelist. The present installment of "Wilfrid Cumbermede" is extremely fascinating; but it is the fascination of poetry rather than of story. It may be enjoyed almost in perfection by one who has not read the beginning, and who will never read the sequel; and it will remain in the memory like a beautiful song.—*New-York Independent.*

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 21, 1871, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M., and on SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba will be drawn Jan. 27. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,264.
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POLITICAL.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—AT an adjourned meeting of the Fifth Assembly District Grant Campaign Club, held Jan. 13, 1871, the Committee appointed at the previous meeting to select names of permanent officers, reported, and on motion the following were unanimously elected: A. A. Marks, President; Geo. W. Francis, Vice-President; Edward Hallock, Secretary; Delegates to the Central Committee, James Winterbottom, N. B. Mountford, Robert Edwards, B. A. Macrellan, John Forshay, George W. Myers, Chas. C. Wilson, Emile A. Kleiba, Jos. K. Butler, Theodore Voorhees. On motion of Wm. Edwards, a committee of five were appointed to procure a permanent room for the campaign. "We intend to fight it out on this line" if it takes all Summer.

DIVORCED OR WIDOWED?

A Motion to Set Aside the Decree in the Hasbrouck Divorce Case—The Wife's Claims to Certain Property.

In the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, before Judge SUTHERLAND, the case of Dr. M. C. HASBROUCK vs. ELIZA A. HASBROUCK, came up on a motion made by the counsel for the latter to have a decree of divorce set aside. The facts, as they appear from the papers and from the statements of the counsel for the respective parties, are of interest to the public, owing partly to the position of the persons interested and partly to the peculiar nature of the case, which has become somewhat complicated. The person who is named as the plaintiff, Dr. M. C. HASBROUCK, died in October of last year. He was a practicing physician of good family and position, living near Nyack, in the County of Rockland, at the time of his decease. He and his wife, ELIZA A., lived together for nearly thirty years, and up to the early part of the year 1866, when the Doctor discovered, as he believed, evidences of infidelity on the part of his wife. He did not wish, however, to disgrace her, and particularly did he wish to avoid the stigma and disgrace which would attach to a grown-up son named FRANK G. HASBROUCK, also a physician, and, therefore, he would not commence the action for a divorce against his wife in Rockland County. He saw in some of the New-York papers an advertisement that divorces could be obtained without publicity in this City. He came here, and employed an advertising divorce lawyer, who then had, and perhaps has now, an office in Nassau-street. According to the story told on the side of the husband, the summons in the suit was served on Mrs. HASBROUCK on the 22d of March, 1866, by her own son, Dr. F. G. HASBROUCK. The reason the father assigned for this most unusual proceeding was, that he wished no publicity, and did not desire to mortify or disgrace the son. The case, it appears, was referred to one BELKNAP, who, as referee, reported in favor of the plaintiff. One witness only was sworn as to the act of adultery. This witness was a wealthy and prominent merchant of Piermont. The decree having been made by the Supreme Court of this District, the wife continued to reside in her former husband's house near Nyack up to the time of his decease, a few months ago. Recently she has consulted counsel and caused this motion to be made with the view of setting aside the decree entered on the report of the referee, mainly on the ground that she was never personally served with the summons, and knew nothing about the suit until it came to judgment. She says she continued to live with Dr. HASBROUCK, all the time; that she attended him all through his last illness; that she always acted toward him as a good, true and faithful wife should conduct herself toward her husband; that sometimes he came home to her in fits of passion, and approached her in an ungentlemanly way, and that at such times she repelled him. When he was kind and affectionate to her, as was often the case, she insists that she never gave him any cause whatever for complaint, or for suspicion as to her infidelity. The papers in the case show that the deceased husband made a will, (not yet proved,) from which it appears that he died possessed of a large amount of property, personal and real, but principally of the latter kind; that between the date of the decree of absolute divorce on the ground of the wife's adultery, and the time of his decease, the doctor conveyed some valuable real estate to a third party; that before this third party would accept the lands in question, he required Mrs. HASBROUCK to sign the deed, which she did, merely quit-claiming all her right, title and interest therein, but did not execute the instrument as a married woman must, by the laws of this State, to the effect that she does it voluntarily, and without any fear or compulsion from her husband. The husband and son are dead, and it appears, furthermore, that there are no lineal descendants. The will of the testator gives the bulk of the property to his brothers and sisters. It is insisted by the opposition to the motion that the position now taken by Mrs. HASBROUCK is an afterthought, and is for the sole purpose of securing one-third of the property as the widow of the deceased doctor. When the argument of the counsel was concluded, the Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Activity at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard—Ships Fitting for Sea—The New Commander of the European Squadron—Sailors Enlisting in Numbers.

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy-yard to fit out with dispatch several vessels now undergoing repairs. The gun-boat *Shawmut*, five guns, is farthest advanced. A large number of mechanics are engaged upon her, and she will be made ready for sea in about thirty days.

Work is being pushed on the corvettes *Canandaigua*, ten guns, and the *Wachusetts*, ten guns, and they will be placed in the dry-dock to be recoppered, as soon as the corvette *Omaha*, twelve guns, now in dock to be coppered, is hauled out. The *Omaha* will be ready for sea in about two months. Her destination has not been fixed as yet. The *Canandaigua* and *Wachusetts* will probably be sent to the Pacific and European squadrons. The frigate *Minnesota* is fitting out as flag-ship of the European squadron, to relieve the *Franklin*, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral BOGGS, which is to be recalled. It is rumored that the command of the European squadron, which is to be still more largely reinforced in the Spring, in view of the probabilities of a maritime war, will be offered Vice-Admiral ROWAN. In case he does not desire to make another cruise, he will probably be made Port Admiral of New-York, vice Rear-Admiral STRINGHAM.

Men are freely enlisting in the navy. The Department will experience no trouble in manning all the ships at its disposal.

Police Trials—Abuse of Authority.

Commissioner BARR, yesterday, investigated thirty-eight complaints against policemen, most of which were for the usual offenses of neglecting duty, but a few were of a more serious character.

BENJAMIN SKINNER, aged seventy-six years, living at No. 537 Grand-street, made a complaint against Patrolman JOHN O'CONNOR, of the Thirteenth Precinct, saying that when returning home, about 8 o'clock, he was attacked by a number of boys who threw stones at him, some of which struck him. He appealed to O'CONNOR to disperse the boys who were gathered about his door, but instead of doing so, the officer pulled him roughly about and told him to go home. He then demanded the number of the Officer, whereupon O'CONNOR arrested him and took him to the Station-house, where he accused him of collecting boys and causing a disturbance, upon which he was locked up for the night. The officer stated in his defense that he found a crowd of boys congregated around the house of Mr. SKINNER, and when he expostulated with him SKINNER said he was acquainted with the Commissioners, and would have him broken. The crowd becoming more excited, he arrested SKINNER and had him locked up merely to protect him from violence. The case was referred to the Board.

Patrolman PATRICK SULLIVAN, Third Precinct, was charged with clubbing ANDREW J. MARTIN, of No. 28 Sullivan-street, who stated that when he was in College-place, near Chambers-street, and standing close to the wall to avoid a crowd of striking Crispins, SULLIVAN, without any provocation, struck him a blow on the head with his club, and then took him to the Station-house, but made no complaint against him. SULLIVAN declared he did not strike the man, but that another officer did, in consequence of MARTIN's striking him with a carpet-bag. There was evidence that the crowd was large and greatly excited; that MARTIN was under the influence of liquor, and that the officers had as much as they could do to preserve order. The case was referred to the Board.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange was crowded yesterday (Jan. 18) with buyers, and others interested in the great sale of City property, belonging to the estate of JACOB CRAM, deceased, and advertised to be sold by MULLER, WILKINS & CO. The property embraced in the schedule of the sale is all admirably located, a large portion of it particularly valuable; and, as it was distinctly understood that the market would be an open one an unusual number of persons were attracted to the real estate rooms. The result of the day's business was a marked success, fully justifying all that has hitherto been said in this column, that when a public sale was so conducted as to command public confidence, property would sell readily and bring good prices, as an indication that holders of real estate need not feel anxious at present as to the effect of the predicted great decline in values. The sale being the opening one of the year, is a favorable omen for the future. Viewed in any aspect, the transaction will give an impetus to business, inspire a greater degree of confidence, and in various ways lead to a healthy business activity. Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., the auctioneers, are to be congratulated in having conducted, not only an open and above-board sale, but one of the most successful, which has taken place at the Exchange for years, and also one which in the prices obtained surprised many, exceeding in nearly every instance the highest valuation placed upon the property offered before the auction. That the public were interested is evinced by the fact that nearly all the large operators in reality were present at the sale, among whom we noticed the following: A. Kingsland, Amos Eno, Wm. R. Martin, B. H. Van Auken, Griffith Rowe, G. W. Poillon, Geo. H. Peck, G. H. Moller, Hugh M. Camp and others. The following is in brief a detailed report of the transactions effected yesterday, both in this City and Brooklyn, which may truly be said to have been a marked one in the Real Estate market:

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of HENRY NICOLL, Esq., referee, disposed of improved City property belonging to the Cram estate, located respectively on Broadway, Fourth-avenue, Wooster, Laurens and Canal streets. The heirs to the estate are four in number, namely: Mrs. WEBB, wife of Gen. & J. WATSON WEBB, of this City; HENRY A. CRAM, also of New-York; Mrs. MASON, the wife of Dr. MASON, of Philadelphia, and the minor children of a deceased brother of Mr. CRAM, an officer in the Federal service, killed during the war, whose residence was at Stamford, Conn. The aggregate amount realized by the estate, from the sale of yesterday, was $1,161,900. Throughout the auction the interest was maintained, the bidding quick and spirited, and, as has been said, the prices obtained far above the average. The first property offered comprised five four-story stores, together with the lots, all adjoining each other, situated on the north-east corner of Broadway and Twenty-first-street, a location for business purposes probably unsurpassed in the City. The entire plot of ground measures 102 feet 5 inches front on Broadway, rear 98 feet 9 inches, depth 96 feet 9 inches on Twenty-first-street, and 123 feet 11 inches on the northerly line. The corner lot on Broadway and Twenty-first-street brought $136,000, the two adjoining $110,000 each, the next $119,000, and the fifth and last $24,500. The total for the plot amounting to $600,000. The highest estimate previously placed upon the lots was $500,000. They were all purchased by Messrs. B. P. FAIRCHILD and B. C. THORNELL, but it was reported in the room that they were really bought for Mr. WM. M. TWEED. The present situation of this property is an eligible one, but the proposed opening of Madison-avenue, in the rear, cannot fail to greatly enhance the value. Mr. TWEED, in his position of Superintendent of Public Works, has full knowledge of these projected improvements, and if the purchaser probably paid no more for the property than he considered it actually worth. The next piece of property sold was that located on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Seventeenth-street. The lot is a large one, 28 by 115, upon which is a well-built, dwelling-house, originally purchased by the late Mr. CRAM for $17,000; the premises were sold yesterday to MICHAEL COLEMAN for $88,200. The remainder of the property included two brick stores and lots on the north side of Canal-street, between Laurens and Wooster streets, sold for $31,600 and $31,400, respectively, to M. COLEMAN. Nine four-story brick stores and lots on the east side of Laurens-street, sold at prices ranging from $18,000 to $22,000 each, and eleven three-story and attic brick stores, located on the west side of Wooster-street, sold at figures from $20,050 to $27,500 apiece. The latter are nearly all occupied as establishments for the sale of French candies. In the summary appended, the exact size of both buildings and lots, location, names of purchasers in each instance, first bid made, and the present annual rental, are given. All the rents expire May 1, but by the terms of sale the rent was reserved to the seller up to March 1, on which day the referee's deeds will be ready for delivery. Ten per cent. of the purchase money was required to be paid yesterday, thirty per cent. March 1, while the remainder, sixty per cent., is allowed on bond and mortgage. The property reported purchased by Mr. COLEMAN, it is understood, was in the interest of Gen. WEBB, he preferring to be the highest bidder at the sale, rather than to lose title to the lots. The lots bought by Mr. RICHARDS were for Mr. AMOS ENO. In reference to those purchased by Mr. DUKE, it is not known whether they were on individual account or for an heir of the estate. To the summary of the day particular reference is made for detailed information in regard to the sale.

In addition to the above important sale, other transactions worthy of note were also effected. ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, D. P. INGRAHAM, Esq., referee, disposed of a five-story and cellar brick house and lot, known as No. 622 Second-avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth-street. The mortgage foreclosed amounted, with interest, to $10,350, and the property, including this sum, brought $24,850, the purchaser being Mr. CAHILL. The premises No. 307 East Thirty-fourth-street, near Second-avenue, comprising a four-story brick house and lot, were also sold under the same decree of the Court, to BENJAMIN LEMAIRE, for $8,700, the mortgage foreclosed in this instance amounting with interest to $3,150. The same firm, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of the same referee, disposed of the following property: Two three-story brick buildings and lot, No. 27 Park-street, south-east corner Duane-street, sold for $20,300 to MICHAEL CULLEN; two-story brick building and lot on the west side of Pearl-street, near City Hall-place, sold for $10,200 to LOUIS KISSEL. These prices were all considered good.

The last transaction effected was that by WM. KENNELLY, a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., referee, consisting of a five-story brick tenement-house and lot, known as No. 523 East Thirteenth-street, east of Avenue A. The property was purchased by NEIL MCKENNA for $13,625. The total sales at the Exchange yesterday amount to $1,239,575, and the business of the day was closed with the announcement by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. of the adjournment for two weeks of the sale of the house and lot on Forty-fourth-street, near Broadway, a sale already adjourned some eight or ten times.

In Brooklyn, as in New-York, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, in that city, the day was an active and interesting one in real estate, the occasion being the sale of a large lot of valuable property by J. COLE, auctioneer. The attendance was large, and decided interest was manifested in the proceedings. The prices realized were not, however, remarkable, although fair. Five small brown-stone houses and lots on Bedford-avenue, near Willoughby-avenue, were disposed of at an average price of about $9,500 each. This portion of the sale was a resale on account of a former purchaser, the sale being made by a Court order at the instance of the Brooklyn Trust Company. Property, in all to the amount of nearly $75,000, was sold. A full report of the sale will be found in the summary annexed, but, as several pieces of property were known to be nominally sold, only such sales were reported as were supposed to be genuine.

Today, at the Exchange, in this City, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will offer at auction a desirable lot of Brooklyn property, comprising three brick houses and lots on the north side of Front-street, between Dock and Garrison streets; and also four houses and lots in the rear, connected with Front-street by an alley-way. To those desiring to invest in property in this vicinity, the opportunity is a good one.

In addition to our notices of City property offered at private sale, attention is called to that advertised by A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-street; THOS. J. DUNKIN, No. 554 Third-avenue, and CHAS. MACRAE, No. 70 Cedar-street. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-street, offer country property in exchange for City—a good chance. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, call for a large lot of City property, for which purchasers or lessors are in want; and HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-street, advertises, on lease, some desirable business locations.

At private sale the plot of ground comprising six lots, located on the south side of Twenty-third-street, 200 feet west of Seventh-avenue, is reported to have been recently sold by WILLIAM KENNELLY, for $80,000. The plot is 150 by 98.9, and it is to be immediately improved by the erection of an elegant French flat hotel. The terms of the sale were cash, and the purchaser is Mr. J. INGERSOLL. Mr. KENNELLY was assisted in the transfer by the real estate houses of HOMER MORGAN and MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

The *Real Estate Gazette*, for January, published by DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO., No. 82 Cedar-street, is received. It contains a variety of interesting information.

New-York Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Cram Estate.

4-story brick store and lot No. 922 Broadway, n. e. corner 21st-st., store 22.6x66.10x21.5x72.2, lot 22.6x96.9x21.5x102.3, annual rent $6,000; first bid, $60,000; purchaser, B. P. Fairchild	$136,000
4-story brick store and lot adjoining, No. 924 Broadway, store 19.11x67.2x19.4x72.7, lot 19.11x102.3x19.4x107.8, annual rent $5,000; first bid, $70,000; purchaser, B. C. Thornell	110,000
4-story brick store and lot adjoining, No. 926 Broadway, store 19.11x72.7x94x77.10, lot 19.11x107.8x19.4x113.1, annual rent $4,333; first bid, $75,000; purchaser, B. P. Fairchild	110,000
4-story brick store and lot adjoining, No. 928 Broadway, store 20x77.10x19.4x83.1, lot 20x113.1x19.4x118.6, annual rent $5,000; first bid, $90,000; purchaser, B. P. Fairchild	119,500
4-story brick store and lot adjoining, No. 930 Broadway, store 20.1x83.1x19.4x88.4, lot 20.1x118.6x19.4x123.11, annual rent $5,100; first bid, $100,000; purchaser, B. C. Thornell	124,500
3-story and basement marble and brick house, stable and lot, No. 101 East 17th-st., n. e. corner of 4th-av., house 28x71.3, stable 19.11x28, lot 28x115; first bid $40,000; purchaser, M. Coleman	88,200
3-story brick store and lot, No. 365, n. s. Canal-st., 79.6 w. of Wooster-st., house and lot 22.6x about 61.6, annual rent store floor $1,800; first bid $20,000; purchaser, M. Coleman	31,600
3-story brick store, No. 367 Canal-st., similar and adjoining above, rent same; first bid same; same buyer	31,400
4-story brick store, extension and lot, No. 2 e. s. Laurens-st., 69.8in. of Canal-st., house 19.6x42.3, lot 19.6x100, annual rent $1,600; first bid $17,500; purchaser, M. Coleman	22,000
4-story brick store, extension and lot adjoining, No. 4 Laurens-st., house 19x42.3, lot 19x100, annual rent $1,600; first bid and purchaser same as above	19,000
4-story brick store, extension and lot adjoining, No. 6 Laurens-st., house 19.1x42.3, lot 19.1x100, annual rent $1,200; first bid $15,000; purchaser, Wm. S. Duke	18,900
4-story brick store, extension and lot adjoining, No. 8 Laurens-st., house 19x42.3, lot 19x100, not rented; bid and purchaser same as above	18,250
4-story brick store, extension, and lot adjoining, No. 10 Laurens-st., house 19.1x42.3, lot 19.1x100, not rented; bid and purchaser same as above	17,900
4-story brick store, extension, and lot adjoining, No. 12 Laurens-st., house 19.2½x42.3, lot 19.2½x100, not rented; bid and purchaser same as above	18,300
4-story brick store, extension, and lot adjoining, No. 14 Laurens-st., house 19x42.3, lot 19x100, annual rent $1,200; bid and purchaser same as above	18,750
4-story brick store, extension, and lot adjoining, No. 16 Laurens-st., house 19x42.3, lot 19x100, annual rent $1,560; first bid $1,500; purchaser, Samuel T. Richards	18,000
4-story brick store, extension, and lot adjoining, No. 18 Laurens-st., house 19.7½x42.3, lot 19.7½x100; not rented; bid and purchaser same as above	18,000
3-story and attic brick store and lot, No. 3, w. s. Wooster-st., 72.4 ft. n. of Canal-st., house 22.4x44.3, lot 22.4x67.10, annual rent $2,000; first bid $15,000; purchaser, F. W. Pacthmann	27,500
3-story and attic brick store, and lot adjoining, No. 5 Wooster-st., house 21.4x44.3, lot 21.4x100, annual rent $1,800; first bid $15,000; purchaser, Michael Coleman	22,500
3-story and attic brick store and lot adjoining, No. 7 Wooster-st., house and lot same size as above, annual rent $2,000; first bid same; purchaser, Ernest Greenleaf	21,000
3-story and attic brick store and lot adjoining, No. 9 Wooster-st., house and lot same size as above, rent same; first bid same; purchaser, C. Humbert	21,550
3-story and attic brick store and lot adjoining, No. 11 Wooster-st., house 20.9x44.3, lot 20.9x100, annual rent $1,800; first bid $1,500; purchaser, Wm. S. Duke	20,050
2 3-story and attic brick stores and lots adjoining, Nos. 13 and 15 Wooster-st., houses each 20x44.3, lots each 20x100, annual rent $2,000 each; first bid $15,000 each; purchaser, M. Duke, $21,050 each	42,100
3-story and attic brick store and lot adjoining, No. 17 Wooster-st., house 20.4x44.3, lot 20.4x100, annual rent $2,000; first bid, $20,000; purchaser, Mr. Duke	22,350
3-story and attic brick store and lot adjoining, No. 19 Wooster-st., house 22.6x44.3, lot 22.6x100, annual rent $1,800; first bid, $20,000; purchaser, Mr. Duke	22,350
3-story and attic brick store and lot adjoining, No. 21 Wooster-st., house 22.6x44.3, lot 22.6x100, annual rent $1,800; first bid, $20,000; purchaser, A. Bernheimer	21,100
3-story and attic brick store and lot adjoining, No. 23 Wooster-st., house 22.7x44.3, lot 22.7x100, annual rent $1,600; first bid and purchaser same as above	21,100

By Roberts & McGuire.

5-story and cellar brick house and lot, No. 622 2d-av., n. e. corner 34th-st., lot 24.8x52	$24,850
4-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 307, n. s. 34th-st., 84 ft. e. of 2d-av., lot 16x55.4	8,700
2 3-story brick buildings and lot, No. 27 Park-st., s. e. corner Duane-st., lot 24.1½x89.4½	20,300
2-story brick building and lot, No. 447, w. s. Pearl-st., near City Hall-place, about 145 ft. n. Chatham-st., lot 24.9x85.10x21x94.6	10,200

By Wm. Kennilly.

5-story brick house and lot, No. 523, n. s. 13th-st., 296 ft. e. Avenue A, lot 25x103.3	13,625

Brooklyn Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1871.

BROOKLYN.

By J. Cole, Auctioneer.

3-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 453 e. s. Bedford-av., 100 ft. s. Willoughby-av., house 20x40, lot 20x100, F. Swift	$9,400
3-story brown-stone house No. 455 Bedford-av., adjoining above, same size, W. H. Kuffbert	9,450
3-story brown-stone house and lot No. 457 Bedford-av., adjoining, same size, Mr. Conselyea	9,400
3-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 459 Bedford-av., adjoining, same size, W. T. Himmingway	9,400
3-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 461 Bedford-av., adjoining, same size, H. Lubut	9,500
1 lot n. s. Hart-st., 100 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x100, Francis Swift	880
2-story frame house and lot, n. s. Lafayette-av., 36 ft. e. of Reid-av., house 16x40, lot 16x100, R. G. Taylor	2,900
2 2-story brick houses and lots, n. s. Heyward-st., 78.6 ft. e. of Lee-av., houses each 16.6x32, lots each 16.6x100, Mr. Shultz, $3,950 each	11,900
1 lot n. s. Flatbush-av., corner Butler-st., near entrance Prospect Park, 28.11x135.8x44.9x82, R. Fisher	4,700
1 lot s. s. Sackett-st., 150 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x100, R. Fisher	3,500
1 lot w. s. 22d-st., 100 ft. s. of 3d-av., 20x100, Mr. Kane	950
2 lots e. s. 23d-st., 100 ft. s. of 3d-av., together 45x100, Mr. Kane	2,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x100, b. and s	$500
Baltic-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 25x100	500
Broadway, s. w. s., 61.7 ft. s. e. of Gerry-st., 20.6x88.6, h. and l	8,250
Butler-st. and Franklin-av., n. w. corner, 600x131x500x78.6x100x209.6	124,250
Eldert-st., n. w. s., 240 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 20x100	500
Huron-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Oakland-st., 25x100, (1866.)	500
Macon-st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 100x100	4,288
Sacket-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x100	6,000
Stockton-st., n. s. 125 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100	2,900
8th-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Colyear-st., 25x120.9	1,700
10th and Ainslie sts., northerly corner, 50x100	2,750
North 11th and 5th sts., n. w. corner, 100x100 b. and s.; North 12th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-st., 200x100, b. and s.; 4th-st., e. s., 65 ft. n. of North 11th-st., 75x100, b. and s	2,500
43d-st., n. by s., 250 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100	1,050
Bay and Smith avs., n. w. corner, 25x100	450
Carlton-av., w. s., 242 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 22x100	11,250
Central-av., n. e. s., 100 ft. n. w. of Chestnut-st., 22x100	825
Schenck-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Broadway, 50x100	650
Willoughby and Bedford avs., s. e. corner, 140x40x100x80x60x27x20x73	27,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

136th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Willis-av., 50x100	$5,505

New-Rochelle.

Lots Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive, subd. No. 11, Huguenot Park	$5,500

West Farms.

Arthur-st., w. s., part lot No. 88, Powell's, 25x124	$400
Grove-av., w. s., lot No. 184, Mount Eden, 40x100	300

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Court-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of West-st., 25x100	$1,100
Elm-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of E. Whitehead's, 25x95	4,000
South 13th-st., e. s., 94 ft. from Warren-st., 50x100	7,000

Woodside.

Cedar-st., s. s., adjoining H. Wilcox's, 173x157.9	$12,000

Belleville.

Lot No. 9, block H, Kamlah's map, 50x287	$800

Montclair.

Summit-av., adjoining J. Donnelly's, 50x125	$350

Clinton.

A. Parrot to N. Harper, 16 acres	$26,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

D. M. SEAMAN, NO. 14 PINE-ST., offers at PRIVATE SALE a large number first-class and medium-priced houses in all sections of the City; VACANT LOTS in all locations; BUSINESS PROPERTY on all the leading avenues and streets. AUCTION SALES FOR EXECUTORS and others made on favorable terms.

CITY HOUSES FOR SALE.

38th-st., near Park-av., three-story h. s. b. s	$26,000
50th-st., near 5th-av., three-story h. s. Ohio stone	18,500
54th-st., near Madison-av., three-story h. s. b. s	37,000
61st-st., near Lexington-av., leasehold	15,000
Park-av., near 34th-st., four-story h. s. b. s	50,000
Park-av., near 39th-st., three-story h. s. b. s	37,000

TO EXCHANGE.

57th-st., near 2d-av., two houses, for country-seat.
23d and 74th sts., two houses, equity $11,500, for house below 50th-st.
125th-st., near 5th-av., house and two lots, for house below 50th-st.

Apply to WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, No. 91 Cedar-st.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

OWNERS OF UNIMPROVED LOTS, CALL ON **CHAS. MACRAE.** No. 70 Cedar-st., corner of Nassau.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 182 Grand-st.
The management of estates a specialty.

SOUTH-ST., NEAR WALL.—FOR SALE, a four-story brick store, 21.11x70 feet, together with the wharfage right in front of same, the property now yielding a rental of $3,800 per year; price only $30,000. Further particulars of WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

$27,000 FOR A FOUR-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 22 feet front, in East 35th-st., near Lexington-av.; very cheap house. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

SEVERAL OF THE MOST DESIRABLE houses on 5th-av., and the adjacent streets; also choice lots on 5th-av., fronting the Central Park, for sale by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

A 5TH-AV. FOUR-STORY NEW full-sized dwelling and extension, lot 100 feet, for sale; also, a printed list of dwellings, stores and lots. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT ON 53D-ST., between 5th and Madison avs., running through to 52d-st., with STABLE PRIVILEGE. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 42 West 51st-st.

FOR SALE—A HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, with stable attached, on 54th-st., near 5th-av.; early possession; price $65,000.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 & 38 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.,
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

TO THE BOOT AND SHOE AND DRY-GOODS TRADE. SPLENDID LOFTS, STORES AND BASEMENTS TO LEASE, CORNER GRAND AND CROSBY STS. Size, 50x80.
Apply to S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—Thirty-fifth-st., between 5th and Madison avs., four stories, full size, high stoop, brown-stone, to a private family.

An elegant furnished four-story high-stoop narrow brown-stone house on Park-avenue and Murray Hill, to a small private family.

A superior full-size house on Madison-av., four stories, high stoop, brown-stone, seventy feet deep, to a private family.

Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE BOWERY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the two lots of land situate on the westerly side of the Bowery, about 190 feet south of Houston-st., and known as Nos. 266½ and 268 Bowery. Lots each about 16 feet front by 97 feet in depth.

Also, the new four-story brick store, dwelling and lot known as No. 263 Bowery, and adjoining the lots above mentioned on the southerly side. The building is about 62 feet deep with party wall on the north side; one-half of said party will be sold with lot No. 266½ adjoining.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19. At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, BROOKLYN PROPERTY, NEAR FULTON FERRY.

FRONT-STREET.—Three brick houses and lots, Nos. 31, 33 and 35 Front-st., north side, between Dock and Garrison sts.

In the rear, and connected with Front-st. by alley, four houses and lots, averaging 18 feet in width.

The above property is contiguous to the ferries and in the heart of the business part of Brooklyn. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriaut, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots. No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.

Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NINTH WARD BANK,
(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER.)
CAPITAL $200,000, SUBJECT TO INCREASE TO $500,000.
THIS BANK
Is now open for business at
NO. 23 ABINGDON-SQUARE.

This bank invites the accounts of the merchants and residents of the Ninth Ward and vicinity, and assures all depositors that they will be liberally dealt with, and every facility afforded consistent with sound banking. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM FAXON.
FRED. BOHDE, Bohde & Doscher, 204 Fulton-st.
JOHN H. BERDAN, Jefferson Market.
EDWARD GREENE, Laflin & Rand Powder Co., Park-row.
EDGAR F. BROWN, Brown & Estes, 229 Broadway.
JAMES QUEE, 624 Hudson-st.
PHILLIP HERRMAN, 338 West 14th-st.
W. H. GRAY, 22 and 27 Wooster-st.
MINOT F. WINCH, 155 Charles-st.
JOSIAH COLBY, 53 Leonard-st.
D. R. MANGAM, President National Trust Co.
HORACE INGERSOLL, B. C. Wheeler & Co., 403 West-st.
JOHN CROW, 611 Hudson-st.
JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, H. Bacharach & Co., 447 Broadway.
H. R. CHANDLER, 11 Wall-st.
E. L. BURNHAM, E. L. & B. T. Burnham, 609 Hudson-st.
WM. H. CHRISTIE, W. H. Christie & Co., foot of Christopher-st.
WALTER J. PRICE, Beadleston, Price & Co., 389 West 10th-st.
E. G. W. WOERZ, Beadleston, Price & Co., 289 West 10th-st.
HENRY KLOPPENBURG, H. Kloppenburg & Son, 35 9th-av.
WM. FAXON, President.
J. O. NOXON, Cashier.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 Broadway.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THE office of this Company, Jan. 9, 1871, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

LEVI APGAR,	D. B. MOSES,
C. H. APPLEGATE,	NICH. C. MILLER,
JAY L. ADAMS,	WM. W. OWENS,
PETER B. ANDERSON,	JOHN F. PUPKE,
EB'N'R BEADLESTON,	EDGAR PINCHOT,
ALEX. BONNELL,	FRANCIS A. RAY,
MARTIN Y. BUNN,	O. W. F. RANDOLPH,
ABIJAH CURTIS,	CHAS. B. RICHARD,
CHAS. DENISON,	CHAS. SPEAR,
JOHN R. FLANAGAN,	GEO. W. SAVAGE,
JAMES FLANAGAN,	E. T. TEFFT,
DANIEL FOSTER,	JOHN C. TUCKER,
ALLAN HAY,	STEPHEN VIELE,
JOHN H. HOLDANE,	JAS. WALLACE,
ZACHARIAH JAQUES,	R. CORNELL WHITE.
T. C. KIMBALL,	

And, at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held Jan. 11, 1871, NICHOLAS C. MILLER was re-elected President, and JOHN R. FLANAGAN Vice-President. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, made pursuant to section 12 of the act of February 17, 1848, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical and chemical purposes," and section 2 of the act amending the same, framed June 7, 1853.

The capital stock is $250,000. No part of said stock was actually paid in cash, but it was all issued by the Trustees in payment for property purchased by them, necessary for the business of the Company.

The total amount of existing indebtedness of the Company is $50,108 42.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.
O. L. GARDNER, President and Trustee.
D. HOWARD DONOVAN, JOHN BOWMAN, WM. GARDNER, CHAS. D. WADSWORTH, } Trustees.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: JOHN BOWMAN, being duly sworn, says he is the Secretary of the Gardner Manufacturing Company, above named, and that the foregoing report is in all respects true. JOHN BOWMAN.
Sworn to before me, this 18th day of January, 1871.
WM. HIBBARD, Notary Public.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 26, 1870.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of and leasing a line of railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company for running, and business arrangements.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 14, and re-opened Feb. 2, 1871.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, NO. 24 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1871.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE Legislature, passed Feb. 17, 1848, section 12, the above corporation report the amount of capital $30,000, all of which is paid in. The amount of indebtedness of the Company, $5,837 60.
WM. A. BOOTH, President.
G. S. COE, JAMES DUTHIE, WM. P. COE, } Trustees.
WM. P. COE, Secretary.
[Five cent stamp canceled.]
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of January, 1871. THOS. F. GOODRICH.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company for the election of directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will close at 12 o'clock M.
Transfer-books will be closed from the 17th to the 26th inst., both days inclusive. By order.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO AND COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, next, at the office of the Company.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed Jan. 24, at 2 P. M., and reopened Feb. 6 at 10 A. M. THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEVEN per cent. bonds of the City of New-Albany, Ind., having twenty years to run, are for sale at 90 and accrued interest at the Chatham National Bank. The total debt of the City, including these bonds, is $373,000.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co
35 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

CITY STOCKS,
THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD,
SEVEN (7) PER CENTS,
TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN.
DITTO DUE IN 1874-'75,
FOR SALE.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.
P. S.—City 6s bought and sold.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.
$30,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.
Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 23d day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the undersigned, of thirty of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands.
W. S. GILMAN, N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

LA MANCHE MINING COMPANY.
The adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the La Manche Mining Company of Newfoundland will be held at No. 24 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1871.

OFFICE BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 12, 1871.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY, pursuant to section 12 of the act of Feb. 17, 1848, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," and section 2 of the act amending the same, passed June 7, 1853.

CAPITAL STOCK, $2,500,000, of which no part has actually been paid in, all of which was issued by the Trustees in payment of property purchased by them necessary for the business of the Company.

AMOUNT OF EXISTING DEBT, $223,197 49.
(Signed,) C. T. CHILD, President.
C. T. CHILD, GEORGE HAIL, JOHN GORHAM, EDWIN G. ANGELL, J. LLOYD HAIGH, } Trustees.
CHARLES T. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES T. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary of the Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report signed by him, and the matters therein contained, are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1871.
(Signed,) F. E. LATHROP, Notary Public, Commissioner.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, EMIL Sauer, Wm. F. Heins, Fred. Schuchardt, Chas. Holzapfel, Wm. F. Drake, a majority of the Trustees of the HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY, do hereby certify that the amount of the capital stock of the said Company is three hundred thousand dollars, represented by 300,000 shares of one dollar each, issued for the purchase of property and in payment therefor.
Capital paid in, in the manner above stated.... $300,000
Liabilities and debts of the Company do not exceed.... 35,000
EMIL SAUER.
WILLIAM F. HEINS.
WILLIAM F. DRAKE.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT.
C. HOLZAPFEL.
[5c. revenue stamp, canceled.]
City and County of New-York, ss.: C. HOLZAPFEL, being duly sworn, says that he is President pro tem. of the Highgate Petroleum Company of New-York, and that the above report is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1871.
C. HOLZAPFEL, President pro tem.
Sworn before me this 18th day of January, 1871.
GLEN CUYLER, Notary Public.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1871.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY for Directors of this bank, the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

EDWARD HAIGHT,	CORNELIUS K. SUTTON,
WM. M. GAWTRY,	BENJAMIN J. HOWLAND,
GUSTAV REYNAUD,	FRANCIS LELAND,
PAUL N. SPOFFORD,	AUGUSTUS H. HAIGHT.
REUBEN MANLEY,	JAMES EMOTT,
GEORGE ELLIS.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 17th inst, Hon. EDWARD HAIGHT having, on account of ill-health, declined a re-election, GEORGE ELLIS was elected President, and EDWARD HAIGHT Vice-President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO., DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 12, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1871.
C. H. BOOTH, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. & OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

8 Per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile.
ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Price 97½ and accrued interest.
We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO, No. 11 Wall-st.

O. E. WOOD,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS,
Of Eastern and Western Companies,
Pay 7 to 10 PER CENT. INTEREST.
Also,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., IMPROVEMENT
BONDS, 6 years, 7 per cent. interest, payable in New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED. H. B. Baltzer, Fred. Schuchardt, Wm. F. Heins, Emil Sauer, C. Holzapfel, Wm. F. Drake, a majority of the Trustees of GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY, of New-York, do hereby certify that the capital stock of the said Company is Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, represented by six hundred thousand shares, of one dollar each, issued for the purpose of purchase of property, and in payment therefor.
Capital paid in in the manner above stated.... $600,000
Liabilities and debts of the Company do not exceed.... 80,000
E. SAUER,
H. B. BALTZER,
WILLIAM F. DRAKE,
WILLIAM F. HEINS,
FRED. SCHUCHARDT,
C. HOLZAPFEL.
[5c. revenue stamp canceled.]
City and County of New-York, ss.: C. HOLZAPFEL, being duly sworn, says that he is President pro tem of the Germania Petroleum Company, of New-York, and that the above report is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. C. HOLZAPFEL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1871. President pro tem.
Sworn before me this 18th day of January, 1871.
GLEN CUYLER, Notary Public.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

STERLING EXCHANGE ON CLEWS, Habicht & Co., and the Imperial Bank, London; the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and branches; the National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and branches, in sums to suit purchasers. Travelers credits available in all parts of the United Kingdom and the Continent; also commercial credits. Interest allowed on deposits either in coin or currency.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 348 Broadway.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.
YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have ordered that a dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after the 16th inst.
All Interest not withdrawn will be credited and will draw interest as a deposit. By order.
HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
Deposits will be received up to and including the 20th, drawing interest from Jan. 1.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, free of Government tax. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.
The transfer-books will be closed from 14th inst. until Feb. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. OUT of the net earnings of the Company, prior to Feb. 1, 1871, has been declared payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th day of January inst., and reopened on the 6th day of February next. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in gold, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 30th day of January inst., to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 14th day of January inst., after which date, and until the 4th day of February next, the transfer books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, BUFFALO, Jan. 11, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent.
New-York stockholders will be paid at the branch office No. 139 Broadway.
C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, free from all taxes, payable on demand.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
A. WILEY, JR., Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.
JAN. 9, 1871.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.
JAN. 9, 1871.

DIVIDENDS.

Eighty-fifth Dividend.
OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 6, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
F. R. CARTER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five per Cent and the Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 71 BROADWAY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.
THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.
The transfer-book will be closed on the evening of the 19th inst., and will be reopened on the morning of the 2d day of February, 1871.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st. DIVIDEND—The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of SIX per Cent. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 16. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President; HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st of February next.
JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
No. 368 6th-av. Booth's Theatre.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.
Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 will draw interest FROM JAN. 1.
Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums remaining in bank Jan. 1, deposited on or before July 20 and Oct. 20, 1870. Also, AN EXTRA DIVIDEND of 1 per cent. on all sums of $1,000 and under, deposited before Aug. 1, 1869.
If not withdrawn, interest will be credited the account and draw interest from Jan. 1, same as a deposit of money.
WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before 20th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
All deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States,) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.
DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.
INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Send or call for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Canal-st., corner of Laight.
The Board of Trustees have THIS DAY declared the usual half yearly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT.; also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. (being FOUR PER CENT. for the current six months,) to all depositors entitled thereto; payable on or after Jan. 21.
If the Interest is not withdrawn it will be credited the account, and bear interest from Jan. 1, as an original deposit.
ASSETS, $8,384,245 05.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., New-York.
Present rate of interest, SIX PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid, or credited, Jan. 1 and July 1, on the amount in bank on those days.
Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
JANUARY, 1871. By direction of the Trustees of this Bank, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 12, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.
DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward. One Dollar received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Bank will be open after the 1st of February next for receiving and paying deposits every day from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, excepting Mondays, when the Bank will be open at 10 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 7 o'clock in the evening. By order of the Board of Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
Six per cent interest allowed free of United States deposit tax.
Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—SIX per Cent. interest allowed on all sums, from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec. R. H. BULL, Pres.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made after Jan. 20 draw interest from Feb. 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTY OF ENERGY AND general business experience, to take an interest in a business based upon one of the most valuable improvements of the present time; large demand absolutely certain with profits far greater than those shown by any staple in the market. Adequate capital for a large business will be required with the applicant; references exchanged. Particulars and estimates with E. E. ROBERTS & Co. No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE MACHINERY, INCLUDing engine, boiler, shafting, saws, planer, and all the machinery for bending wood into shafts, poles, rims, bows, &c., &c., which is the very best in the United States; stock on hand and lease of building. Apply to J. DICKINSON, No. 7 Commercial-st., Newark, N. J.

AN ESTABLISHED BOOK AND stationery business for sale at a sacrifice. Apply at No. 719 6th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, 165 West 19th-st.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE AMERICAN STANDARD TABLES and combination cushions can only be bought at W. H. GRIFFITH'S, No. 40 Vesey-st., at $250, $275 and $300, complete. Private houses furnished.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. J. K. HOPPER.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Abyssinia, Wednesday, Jan. 18 | Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 2 via Halifax.
Siberia, Thursday, Jan. 19 | Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 25 | Algeria, Wednes., Feb. 15
Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 26 | Parthia, Thursday, Feb. 16
Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Britannia	Sat., Jan. 21	Iowa	Wed., Jan. 25
India	Sat., Jan. 28	Ismailia	Wed., Feb. 8
Europa	Sat., Feb. 4	Acadia	Wed., Feb. 22
Caledonia	Sat., Feb. 11	Iowa	Wed., Mar. 8
Anglia	Sat., Feb. 18	Ismailia	Wed., Mar. 22
Australia	Sat., Feb. 25	Acadia	Wed., April 5

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $80 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $55; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Jan. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Jan. 28, 11 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Jan. 28, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Feb. 22, at 3 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River
DENMARK, ANDERSEN, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and upward, currency: steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow and Londonderry, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
VILLE DE PARIS.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18
WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class.....$125 to $170. Steerage.....$60.
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
JAN. 20. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.
Departure of 20th every month, will touch at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, and Punta Arenas.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 14, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be unloaded until 4 P. M. Thursday, Jan. 19.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 25, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers for obtaining inland charges.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, will sail Jan. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. J. MACOMBER.....Jan. 19
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, (via Nassau).Jan. 26
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....Feb. 2
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Destin.....Wednesday, Jan. 25
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Thursday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Monday, Feb. 27
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 19, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR. Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 21, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY. Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 21, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 2 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 96 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. H. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 21, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavaca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 28.
P. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.,
Pier No. 21 E. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR
PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, SANTO DOMINGO CITY.
The United States Mail Steam-ship,
TYBEE,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave for the above ports on her regular day.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The steamer MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SNELL, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: MAGENTA, A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Fort Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 9 A. M. and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NEWPORT	OLD COLONY.
Com. A. G. SIMMONS, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	Com. B. M. SIMMONS, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 6:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of January, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN S. WILLARD and HENRY G. PECK, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition, in the City of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the separate estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the Matter of HENRY A. GARRETT, JAMES R. CLARK, Jr., FREDERICK A. WHITNEY and EDWIN D. GRISWOLD, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry A. Garrett, James R. Clark, Jr., Frederick A. Whitney and Edwin D. Griswold, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 103 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY R. MCBRIDE and FRANCIS A. VOUILLON, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Henry R. McBride and Francis A. Vouillon, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or their use and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 79 Broadway, New-York, in said district, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal.—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY W. ALDRON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Waldron, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of January, 1871, at 11½ o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register, in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of January, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. LINDSAY, JOSEPH J. WALTON, and JAMES H. LYLES, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 20th day of December, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John P. Lindsay, Joseph J. Walton, and James H. Lyles, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1870, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN H. BIRD,
ja19-law3wTh* Assignee in Bankruptcy.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EAST CHESTER TAXES.
The Receiver of Taxes for the town of East Chester will be at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on WEDNESDAYS, 18th and 25th January, 1871, from 6 to 8 P. M., to receive the taxes for the above town.
CAUTION.—Persons paying to other than the undersigned do so at their own risk.
WILLET SEAMAN, Receiver of Taxes for the town of East Chester.
Dated Jan. 16, 1871.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, Erie County.—PARNELL MUNSON, Plaintiff, against JOHN CHRETIEN, defendant.—Pursuant to an order of said Court, made in said action at the Court-house in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on the 9th day of November, 1870, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against Peter Schwinn, late of the City and State of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Norris Morey, Esq., the receiver appointed for that purpose by said order, at the office of said receiver, No. 284 Main-st., in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June, 1871.—Dated Buffalo, Dec. 1, 1870.
NORRIS MOREY, Receiver.
WM. L. JONES, Plaintiff's Attorney, Buffalo, N. Y.
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HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS and chamber-maid, to assist in the care of a child, in a small family; must be neat and willing; no one need apply without good City reference. Apply at No. 149 East 46th-st., between 2 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY IN the City, a Protestant housekeeper; a good home to a competent person. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—A WAITRESS TO ASSIST WITH chamber-work; also, a laundress for a small private family. Apply, with reference, at No. 12 West 16th-st., from 9 until 10; Protestants preferred.

WANTED—A TIDY GERMAN OR AMERICAN girl as nurse, and to assist with plain sewing. Apply, with references, at No. 261 West 11th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-recommended woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies and pastry; is obliging and willing. Apply or address No. 226 2d-av., corner of 19th-st., in grocery-store, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washer, by a respectable woman; can do French fluting, and all kinds of fine work for ladies and gentlemen, in the best manner; best City references; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable English Protestant woman; is an excellent cook; meats, game, bone, lard, soups of all kinds, pastry, jellies, creams, side dishes of all kinds, &c.; City or country; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A highly-recommended girl, having all the experience required to take care of an infant from its birth or grown children. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; also understands the care of children; best of City recommendations from last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 30th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook in a private family; is willing to do some washing and nothing else; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress and wait on a lady, or to assist with chamber-work; three years' City reference. Call at No. 130 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a respectable young German, who is willing and obliging; not afraid of work; comes well recommended. Address L. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress in a private family; will make herself useful; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 537 W. 26th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A neat, honest, industrious and efficient woman; well recommended from her last place; no washing; wages expected, $20. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged Hebrew woman, as weekly nurse in some first-class family; references furnished. Call or address Mrs. F. MISH, No. 85 Clinton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress; understands fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has good City references; no objection to country. Apply at No. 349 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHer and ironer, and good baker in a small private family; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 341 East 50th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as chamber-maid and laundress; is willing to assist in the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and laundress; has good City reference. Call or address No. 610 2d-av., between 33d and 34th sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; best of City reference. Inquire for two days at No. 146 East 15th-st.

ATTENTION.—FIRST-CLASS FRENCH, German, English and Irish help constantly on hand, male and female, found at No. 138 6th-av., near 10th-st.

COLORED SERVANTS, MALE AND female, for every capacity, supplied at shortest notice. SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 541 6th-av., fourth door above 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference, if required. Call for two days at No. 349 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family by one who understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 215 3d-av., between 16th and 19th sts., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtant Protestant girl as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' maid by a young woman, who is fully competent to discharge all the duties of the situation. Apply for two days from 11 to 1 o'clock, at No. 42 East 21st-st., late employers.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; can produce the best of references. Can be seen for two days at 144 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; would go in the country. Call at No. 335 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as parlor or chamber maid; is willing to assist at the table; has first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 327 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work, and assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 339 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class chamber-maid in a boarding-house, or as waitress; good City reference. Call at 40 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress and to assist with children; is a Protestant. Call at No. 354 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, washing at her own home; good references. Call for two days at No. 324 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Call for two days at No. 417 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and plain sewer; City reference. Call at 163, north-west corner 44th-st. and 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as waiter or butler; best City reference. Call or address J. C., No. 40 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and plain seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 324 East 38th-st., third floor, back rooms.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Nortolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a man who has a thorough knowledge of his business: green-houses, hot and cold graperies, flowers, and vegetables; is a good fruit-grower; has six and a half years' reference. Address, for two days, E. F., seed-store, No. 573 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUation as waiter or valet in a private family; understands shaving and hair-dressing; country preferred; good reference from the gentleman he has just left. Address or call on W. N., No. 36 West 9th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference; no objection to the country. Call or address J. H., at the harness-store, No. 436 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener and general useful man on a gentleman's place, by a steady, industrious, and well-recommended man; willing to hire for moderate wages. Apply or address No. 142 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotch Protestant; understands gardening thoroughly in all its various branches; is married; has unexceptionable reference. Address L. F., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a colored man; is willing to make himself useful about the place or house; understands waiting at table: is a thorough groom, good driver; has good testimonials. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable young man; is a thorough coachman and groom; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 311 4th-av., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man lately landed from England, as waiter or footman, in a private family; good City references. Address for two days H. M., Uptown Advertising Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A young, tidy Frenchman, understanding thoroughly his business. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is a steady driver; good City reference. Call or address No. 50 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter or footman in a private family; is highly recommended as to efficiency. Call at No. 53 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a first-class man; the best of references. Address, for two days, the north-west corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., in the drug-store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an experienced man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can produce superior reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 399 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, married, a situation as coachman; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at or address WM. J., No. 625 2d-av., corner 34th-st., top floor.

TO BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.—Wanted, employment by a middle-aged American man as night or day watchman, or surveyor, or any other employment where honesty and sobriety are required; undoubted testimonials. Address R. D. PRICE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—ONE HANDsomely-furnished large room; third story, front; hot and cold water; pantries; bath on same floor; location unexceptionable; references. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST.—A FEW PLEASant rooms, separately or together, for a family or party of gentlemen, with board; also single rooms. French cooking.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely-furnished rooms; parlor and two bedrooms, bath, &c., on first floor; house and location desirable; opposite Hoffman and adjoining St. James.

FIFTH-AVENUE—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished entire floor, en suite or singly, with board, private table; location the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.; references exchanged.

NO. 148 EAST 28TH-ST.—TO LET—handsomely furnished front and back room, second floor, together or separate, with or without board; bath, water-closet, &c.; table boarders taken.

NO. 343 WEST 23D-ST.—A COMFORTable room with fire and board for one person, at $10 per week; also, a room for two, $14.

NO. 40 WEST 31ST-ST.—A LARGE pleasant furnished room to let, with first-class board, in a small family; references exchanged.

NO. 36 WEST 24TH-ST.—TO LET, without board, a pleasant room, with closet, bath-room attached, and all the modern conveniences.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. By order of the Executor of JOHN ALSTYNE, deceased.
50 shares National Park Bank, $100 each.
250 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each.
120 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each.
500 shares Butchers' and Drovers' National Bank, $25 each.
50 shares National Bank of North America, $100 each.
200 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each.
50 shares New-York County National Bank, $100 each.
100 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $50 each.
40 shares Oriental Bank, $25 each.
200 shares Union National Bank, $50 each.
136 shares City National Bank, $100 each.
700 shares Bank of the Manhattan Company, $50 each.
75 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each.
40 shares Manhattan Oil Company, $100 each.
350 shares New-Jersey Steam-boat Company, $100 each.
1,000 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each.
100 shares Long Island Railroad Company, $50 each.
100 shares Michigan Central Railroad Company, $100 each.
100 shares Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, Preferred Stock, $100 each.
40 shares Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, $100 each.
80 shares New-York Museum Association, $100 each.
150 shares New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, $100 each.
$50,000 Manhattan Gas Light Company Seven per Cent. Certificates, $1,000 each.
$1,000 Quincy and Palmyra Railroad Company Bond.
$5,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company Sinking Fund Bonds, $1,000 each.
$5,000 Metropolitan Gas Light Company Seven per Cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.
$1,000 Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey Bond.
$25,000 New-Jersey Steam-boat Company Bonds, $1,000 each.
$10,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds, $1,000 each.
$10,000 Hannibal and Naples Railroad Company Bonds, $1,000 each.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1871.
PUBLIC SALE OF MILITARY STORES.—Will be sold by order of the Secretary of War, on the 25TH OF JANUARY, 1871, a lot of ordnance and Quartermaster's stores, consisting in part of knapsacks, haversacks, canteens and military clothing; also, 30 muzzle-loading and breech-loading small arms, cavalry sabres, infantry accoutrements, cavalry saddles and bridles, and small-arm ammunition.
Terms of sale—cash; articles purchased to be removed within five days; sale to commence at 10 A. M., at this Arsenal. Apply for catalogue to
P. V. HAGNER,
Colonel Ordnance, Commanding.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 19, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
107 boxes fresh Valencia Oranges.
100 cases fresh Lisbon Oranges.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier, East River:
3,490 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,151 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *Cornucopia*, from Messina.

PROPOSALS.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 23, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., January-first, (31st,) 1871, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY, INDIAN AND GOVERNMENT SU

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 18.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL SCRIP DIVIDEND.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported back and asked to be discharged from further consideration the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury relating to a tax on the forty-five millions of scrip dividends of the New-York Central Railroad. The Committee was discharged.

Mr. SHERMAN stated that the Committee asked to be discharged from consideration of the letter on the ground that the subject was not one for legislation, but for action of the Courts.

REDEMPTION OF SMALL CHANGE.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, from the Finance Committee, reported, without amendment, the bill to provide for the redemption of copper and other token coins. Mr. FENTON explained that the bill had received the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Passed. It requires the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem, in lawful money, all copper, nickel, and other base-metal coinage, when presented in sums of not less than $20.

REGULATION OF RAILROADS.

Mr. NYE offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to examine and report how far Congress is authorized to regulate the fare and transportation on railroads between the States, under the constitutional provision authorizing Congress to regulate commerce between the States.

GOODS IMPORTED BEFORE 1871.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported adversely Mr. CONKLING'S bill relative to goods purchased for importation prior to Jan. 1, 1871, allowing them to come in under the old tariff.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.

Mr. SAWYER introduced a bill to protect citizens against certain violence to their civil and political rights, guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DISORDERS IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, asked leave to introduce a resolution, which was read for information, providing for the appointment of a select committee of five Senators, to whom shall be referred the documents and papers recently laid before the Senate by the President in reference to the condition of the Southern States, and that such Committee have power to employ a secretary and stenographer, to send for persons and papers, administer oaths and investigate the matters referred to in the documents and papers aforesaid, and the truth or falsity of the crimes and outrages of a political character alleged to have been committed in the Southern States, and whether there be in those States security for persons and property.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, objected.

Mr. MORTON, in order to accomplish the purpose of his resolution by avoiding the objection, then moved to take from the table the papers accompanying the President's Message with a view to their reference to a committee. The motion was agreed to, when Mr. MORTON moved to refer them to a special committee on the subject.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, moved as an amendment to refer the papers to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said the Senate had before it from official sources such a record of crime as no Christian or civilized land during the last five years could present. What Congress now wanted to do was to put down the Kuklux organizations of the South, which had all the semblance of the old legalized Southern code system.

Mr. WARNER, of Alabama, hoped a special committee would be appointed, by whom some remedy would be devised for the insecurity of life and property, and the wholesale denial of the exercise of the rights of citizenship. He reminded the Senate that, upon the announcement in the Senate about a year and a half before of the death of Mr. HINDS, a member of Congress from Arkansas, who was assassinated because of his political opinions, he (Mr. WARNER) had asserted that, while the Government had shown its power to crush the rebellion, it had yet failed to show its power to protect its citizens.

Mr. CASSERLY said Mr. WARNER was inconsistent with his former position, when, at the last session, he advocated the human and friendly treatment of the Southern people. It was remarkable that Senators should prejudge the question before the papers referred to had been considered. No man of candor doubted that the result of the doing of the Special Committee was already predetermined. This was too palpable for doubt or contradiction. Only recently some of the most distinguished members of the Senate, including the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. MORTON,) had exhausted themselves in the effort to fan into new life the embers of the great civil war of sectional hate and animosity; but the result of the late elections had shown the popular reprobation of such contemptible means of creating political capital. But these charges against the South were stale—charges, many of them certainly as old as 1867. If there were any new charges why had not the country heard of them? The opening anew of the floodgates of sectional hatred might serve to stay the doom of a perishing party; but was party existence a sufficient compensation for national disgrace. Were it understood that no Southern State should be represented until she sent hither men whose politics were acceptable to an accidental Congressional majority, there would be no occasion for pouring out periodically the vials of wrath against the South. Referring to the unfavorable representations of affairs in the South as a natural consequence of their previous disturbed social and political condition, Mr. CASSERLY illustrated his argument by an allusion to the war of rapine between the bands known as the "Skinners" and "Plowboys," which continued with the greatest bitterness long after the close of the Revolutionary war. The atrocities of that conflict far exceed any that has yet been charged in connection with the alleged Southern outrages. Commenting on the dangerous influences of heated partisan zeal when allowed to run rampant, its tendency to destroy sound principles of government, he appealed to the dominant party in the Senate not to hold up the nation to the ridicule of the world, not to disgrace their country, because to blacken the character of any considerable portion of our people before the world was to involve the fair fame of the whole people. The Judiciary Committee having had the supervision over the subject, a contrary reference of the subject would imply the distrust of that Committee. In the name of heaven, he asked what had occured to compel extraordinary action.

Mr. WARNER defended himself from the charge of inconsistency. From the day he had put off the Federal uniform, he had offered to the Southern people the olive branch of peace, and had said to them upon the rostrum in Alabama, and here upon his responsibility as a Senator, that he was willing and anxious to forgive the past; that as a Federal soldier he had fought only for the Union and future peace of his country. He could say today that he cherished no animosities on account of the past, but was ready, now as he had been since the war, to rise above such considerations, and in a spirit of Christian statesmanship do that which would seem best for the welfare of his country and its future.

At this point the hour of 1 o'clock arrived, and the bill for reimbursing the States for interest paid on principal borrowed for the Government, came up as the unfinished business.

Mr. MORTON moved to postpone the bill, and to proceed with the pending motion. Agreed to, and the discussion continued.

Mr. WARNER, resuming his remarks, said he would vote with the Senator from California (Mr. CASSERLY) for amnesty for the rebellion, but he would be sorry to propose that that should carry with it amnesty for the rebellion and murder of today. While for amnesty, he was also for the halter for murderers. His answer to insinuations of Republican connivance in Southern outrages was, that if the Democratic Party depended for ascendency upon the operations of organized bands of the kuklux assassins in over-riding the South, it was time the country knew it. He hoped it was not true, and deprecated the drawing of party lines upon a simple proposition to investigate the truth of these allegations. If it was shown that Democratic ascendency in the South had been secured through popular violence and intimidation, he would expect his Democratic friends to unite in applying a remedy for the evil. To refute the assertion that these were State charges, Mr. WARNER read from Democratic newspapers severe comments upon the refusal of the Senate to restore the Arlington estate to the widow of Gen. LEE. As an illustration of political feeling, indicating the lawless condition of society there, he cited an incident within his own experience, being an organized attempt during a late canvass, to break up a Republican meeting at the town of Eutaw, Ala., which was attended with most serious consequences, fifty-four of the participants in the meeting were killed or wounded, though in the interest of the Democracy and intended by them as the means of carrying the county in which it occurred. There was no greater provocation for it than there was now for him (WARNER) to fire a shot in the Senate Chamber. He had been informed that during the mêlée several shots were fired at himself. After characterizing this as a premeditated attempt to intimidate Republicans from voting, he held it was impossible to punish the offenders because they were thoroughly organized and had control of the country.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, expressing his surprise to hear the speech of the able Senator from California, (CASSERLY,) and others who had doubted the actual occurrence of outrages, asked if there was a Southern Senator who had not borne testimony to the frequency of these political murders. He did not believe the Republican Party desired to make any capital by such means, but he desired to see all such outrages suppressed. They would be suppressed, if Democratic Senators would ignore them and deplore such a state of things. Their frequency was due to Democratic sympathy. When denounced by all parties, they would end.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said that since the close of the war he has striven, as far as in his power, to secure a return of peace and order to the whole country, and had never failed to express a kindly feeling toward our countrymen who went into the rebellion. He has visited them in prison and aided in getting them out of prison, and had received acknowledgments on this score from many Southern statesmen, and some fifteen or twenty Generals who were in the rebel army. His home had been visited by representative Southern men desiring aid for their section. This policy was one of generosity, as indicated by the bill he had introduced, granting amnesty to all, except those who were Cabinet officers and Congressmen in 1860 and 1861. He would vote to relieve the disabilities of many of these, if they asked for it. He would vote today to relieve BRECKINRIDGE, because since the close of the war he had, so far as the speaker knew, acted like a high-toned and honorable gentleman. Ridiculing what had been said about the failing fortunes of a perishing party, he remarked he had no shadow of a doubt about the result of the Presidential election of 1872; that the official records heretofore had vindicated Republican legislation, and that Mr. CASSERLY had gone too far in imputing partisanship to the majority of the Senate. He advocated the proposed investigation as looking to a means of encouraging the men all over the country who were in favor of law and order.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, supposed that there was a disturbed condition of things in the South. The extent of this disturbance in deterring voters was shown not only by the Republican, but by the Democratic Press of the South. Without charging this upon either political party, he called special attention to the fact that while, as a general thing, Republicans were the victims, it was equally notorious that the perpetrators of the outrages were Democrats. He understood very well why a Democratic Senator should object to an investigation. He held it to be the first, the cardinal duty of the Government to protect its citizens in their rights, and he would tell the Senate that today a subject of England was safer in the enjoyment of those rights than an American in some parts of the country. Referring to the contemptuous appellation of "the rump Congress," and similar expressions of derision to the Government, indulged in by the leading Southerners, as showing that a large class in the South had withheld their countenance and support from the Government's efforts to restore law and order, he argued that the old white population had no right to complain of maladministration in governmental affairs. Organized outrage and opposition to the laws did exist in many election districts of the South, and in view of the information which had come to the Senate, not from prejudiced, but from authentic sources, it was neither improper nor ill-advised to undertake an investigation into the alleged facts to ascertain the truth.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, after stating that Mr. WARNER had attempted to do that which EDMUND BURKE declared himself unable to do—draw an indictment against a whole people—proceeded to show that the President had deliberately and wantonly repudiated the policy of "let us have peace," upon which his Administration came into office. For instance, the San Domingo Message was ominous of trouble, and this might be said of the special communication now under consideration. He then asked what was to be thought of a political party which, after five years of unlimited power in legislation, and in filling all the civil offices, now cried out that new legislation must be resorted to in order to produce new Governments throughout the Southern States. The object of the resolution was merely to acquire a pretext for again placing the Southern people under martial law. There was not, today, in any Southern State, a single Federal officer who had not been nominated by Republican choice and confirmed by the Senate—not a District Judge, not a District-Attorney (the business of which office was to prosecute for offenses against the laws of the United States. There was not a Judge or juror to try these offenders who was not a thick and thin partisan of the Administration. Yet, in the face of all that, under all their laws, Republican statesmanship, when an emergency arose, could resort to nothing better than simple brute force. Proposing to inquire what contributions had been made by the chosen agents of the Radicals, as a reason for a repetition of Congressional interference in the South, he quoted from the message of Gov. SCOTT, of South Carolina, and a letter from Gov. BULLOCK, of Georgia, the former positively asserting, in regard to the State election, that although there were individual instances of tumult and disorder, there was no organized combination to resist the laws of a character sufficiently formidable to justify him in calling out the militia, or resorting to extraordinary measures. The representation of the so-called Governor of Georgia was, that the election there had been conducted as fairly as could be expected under the circumstances. These confessions as to the public tranquillity were direct denials of the representations now made, to further the interests of a political party. The idea seemed to be, according to the tenor of the arguments of the Senators from South Carolina and Alabama, (Mr. SAWYER and Mr. WARNER,) that adherence to the Radical Party was to be the only test of American liberty. After referring to the defeat of Mr. WARNER for re-election as possibly embittering that Senator, and suggesting that the legal remedy for a fraudulent defeat was the better one, Mr. BAYARD went on to argue that, by a systematic stifling of the popular will, the source of Republican strength had of late years been the South; and the Radical leaders, now realizing that they could no longer fairly retain power there, were about to resort to the most unscrupulous means. To continue their ascendency in Congress and the general Government, they were about to strangle the voice of the Democratic majorities whenever necessary. The only remedy for this contemplated conspiracy was to be found in an appeal to the popular sentiment of the Northern States, for that was the only thing to which the present Congress considered itself amenable. Would the Northern people continue to countenance the humbugs and shams which Senators called Republican Governments in the South? No such thing as the choice of the people of the Southern States had been heard in Congress for many long years, and when radical Congressmen sought to keep alive the fraud and sham, by a resort to military power, then, if there be not enough courage, honesty and intelligence in his fellow-citizens of the Northern States to repudiate such an outrage, he (Mr. BAYARD) had no hope of ever living to see a Government of force supplanted by a Government of law. The cup now placed by the Radicals to the lips of the South would, at no distant day, be returned to their own.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, supposed it was intended to inquire whether the elective franchise had been interfered with in North Carolina, Florida, and Alabama, which were the States referred to in the President's Message, but as the Republican ticket had been elected in Florida, that State would probably not be included. The other two States had elected Conservative United States Senators, and a person at all inclined to be suspicious, might infer that the investigation had something to do with that fact. In Florida, upon a flimsy pretext, the vote of eight Conservative counties had been thrown out, and that of a Radical county, against which fraud was alleged, was counted in to continue Radical control. In Radical Texas the Governor exercised an unlimited authority in appointing the State officials, including the officers of election. Contrasting further the comparatively orderly and respectable condition of affairs in North Carolina and Alabama with the existing condition of things in other Southern States under the radical rule, Mr. THURMAN pictured the indignation and denunciation with which Republican members would boil over if the unlimited power of the authorities of Texas and other States was attempted to be wielded by the Democratic Governors of New-York and Connecticut. He also spoke of a recent mobbing and attempted murder of a negro in the streets of Washington, because of his voting the Democratic ticket, the Police being powerless or unwilling to offer protection. With ample power of redress, Congress had not noticed the outrage. As a reply to Mr. SAWYER'S assertion, that in South Carolina the victims of outrages were Republicans, he spoke of the breaking up of a Conservative mass-meeting in that State, and remarked that it was well-known that all over the South a terrible intimidation was exercised by the negroes upon any of their class suspected of an intention to vote the Democratic ticket, such an act being at the risk of the voter's life. No outcry was heard in the Senate on that account, but the defeat of the Radical candidate was the signal for the cry of "Kuklux," and the beginning of efforts to set aside the people's choice. He concluded with suggestions as to the doubtful authenticity of Kuklux stories, regretting the occasion for them and their effect, in raising prejudices against the Democratic Party. Were his voice potential, he would cry out through the South for the cessation of any practice giving color to such stories.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, forwarded to the Secretary and had read portions of the Message of Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, which he said contained sworn statements before a judicial tribunal showing the existence of lawless and murderous organizations under the name of Kuklux bands, and accounts of violence inflicted by them upon the colored citizens of North Carolina. He charged the Democratic Senators with preventing, if possible, any investigation into these outrages, and argued that this violence was very like former Democratic operations in Kansas.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, replying to Mr. CASSERLY, said that when the Republicans needed Democratic sympathy they would let the Senator from California know the fact. That Senator had charged Republican Senators with maligning the Democratic Party, and he (Mr. CHANDLER) had only to say that English language was incapable of that, and that the worst that need be said of that party was to tell the truth about it. The first encounter between these two parties in the Senate was upon the question of saving our country from the blighting curse of slavery, when with only three Democratic recruits the Republicans conquered. The second great act of the Republican Party was to put down a Democratic rebellion—Democratic in all its instincts. From the day JEFFERSON DAVIS was made the Secretary of War to the beginning of the war, he plotted the overthrow of the Government. DAVIS stepped from the War Office into this Senate, and was made Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. He offered a little amendment to an appropriation bill authorizing the Secretary of War to dispose of the arms of the Government at his discretion. This amendment was carried by the vote of every Democratic Senator, and immediately our arsenals were swept bare. HOWELL COBB, another leading Democrat, bought our bonds at 124 until he had exhausted the Treasury, and then, when in 1861 the Government needed a little money he advertised for it and could not get it. When the Union was broken up, he went out and joined the rebellion. Every Northern Democrat and every Southern Democrat worked steadily together for the overthrow of the Union, and they were Democrats, every one of them, who pointed their guns against the American flag. Thank God, no Republican ever raised his gun against his country. Republicans put down this Democratic rebellion; it was our work, all of it. There were no more malignant rebels on this floor than a Democratic Senator from California, and one from Oregon, and they asserted that their States would go with the South, and it was feared they would. But the great railroad connecting the two ends of the continent was built, and immediately there was a change of sentiment at the extreme West. Another great act was the homestead policy, throwing open our broad lands to men of every clime. Then the Democratic policy universally advocated repudiation after the war, and we are now paying off the national debt at a rate that makes their heads dizzy. We have accomplished reconstruction in spite of the Democratic Party. We are not to be put on the defensive. Blot out our record! Never! The young men of the country were watching these two parties, and nine out of every ten of them were joining the Republican Party. The day was long distant when Democracy would get back into power. The Senator from Delaware (Mr. BAYARD) and his children would be gray before that contingency arrived.

Mr. WILLEY, of West Virginia, was surprised that Senators from California and Delaware should have attributed sinister motives to those who favored the investigation. The investigation could not be denied in the face of authentic accounts of midnight murders and maltreatment of American citizens. As for himself, his only motive was to ascertain the real facts. The President of the Senate would certainly appoint a proper Committee. He (WILLEY) would like to see both CASSERLY and BAYARD members of it.

Without reaching a vote, the Senate at 5 o'clock, after an Executive Session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of legislation, to guard the rights of States to lands granted them for educational purposes and to prevent their monopoly. Adopted.

Mr. PORTER, of Virginia, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent J. W. SMITH, of the Military Academy, (the colored cadet,) from being maltreated and persecuted on account of his color.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, dissented.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. SWAINE, of Maryland, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill appropriating $100,000 for the expenses of the joint commission to fix the north-west boundary along the forty-ninth parallel between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains, which was made a special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. COOK, of Illinois, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to change the time of holding terms of the Circuit and District Courts at LaCrosse, Wis. Passed.

Mr. STOUGHTON, of Michigan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and the widows and orphan children of soldiers to acquire homesteads. Recommitted.

ADMISSION OF UTAH.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, introduced a bill for the admission of Utah, which enacts that the Constitution shall provide, by an article forever irrevocable without the consent of Congress, that after the admission of that State all persons shall be forever prohibited from contracting any bigamous, polygamous or plural marriages or relations of concubinage. The bill also forbids that any mark be put or permitted on any ballot by which the person casting it can be identified. Referred.

SALES OF INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back with amendments the Senate bill authorizing the sale of certain lands reserved for the use of the Menomonee tribe of Indians in Wisconsin.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, offered an amendment prohibiting the making of any contract with Indians for commission or compensation for services in regard to the sale of their lands or the obtaining of their annuities, &c., and remarked upon the injustice constantly perpetrated on the Indians in that respect, referring particularly to the recent exaction of 33⅓ per cent. commission from the Quawpaw Indians.

Mr. BECK'S amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed. Mr. ARMSTRONG also reported back the Senate bill for the relief of the Stockbridge and Muncie tribes of Indians in Wisconsin. Passed.

COMMITTEE ON FISH.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Appropriations, asked leave to report a joint resolution for the appointment by the President of a Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, to be selected from among the civil officers or employes of the Government, of approved scientific acquaintance with the fish of the coast, and to serve without additional salary, whose duty it shall be to prosecute investigations and inquiries, with a view of ascertaining whether any diminution in the number of fish on the coast of the United States has taken place, and if so the cause thereof, and what protective, prohibitory, or precautionary measures should be adopted in the premises.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, objected to the consideration of the measure.

Mr. DAWES replied that the gentlemen from Illinois might think this a subject of no importance; but he assured the gentleman that along the coasts of New-Jersey and New-York, and of the British American possessions, it was a matter of very vital importance. Fish was a source of food for the people, the demand for which was daily increasing.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House then proceeded to vote on the amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill.

The amendment for paying J. W. DOUGLAS, late Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the salary of Commissioner for November and December, was agreed to by 91 to 90. The amendment increasing the appropriation for the Bureau of Education from $4,500 to $6,000, was agreed to by 119 to 62. The amendment increasing the salaries of the Chief-Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court to $8,500 and $8,000 respectively, was agreed to by 112 to 70. The bill was then passed.

Subsequently the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Post-office Appropriation bill, Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, in the chair. After disposing of it, the Committee rose, and the bill was passed by the House.

END OF THE BROOKS-HASTINGS AFFAIR.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, from the Select Committee on the Brooks-Hastings controversy, reported the proceedings of the Committee on yesterday, including Mr. HASTINGS' communication declining to participate further in the investigation, on the ground that the matter was pending in the Courts of law, and that he should not be forced into a premature disclosure of the proofs. Also including a communication from Mr. BROOKS stating his readiness to establish by evidence the fact that Mr. HASTINGS signed a retraction of the libel upon HENRY D. STONE, and that Mr. STONE is still living in Albany and amenable to the summons of the House. The report also contains the refusal of Mr. HASTINGS to testify as to to the truth or falsity of the charges against Mr. BROOKS.

Mr. BINGHAM, therefore, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the House that, by reason of the refusal of HUGH J. HASTINGS to testify before the Select Committee to the truth of the accusation, Hon. JAMES BROOKS is fully exonerated from the charge so made by said HASTINGS, and that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The resolution was adopted.

The House at 3¾ o'clock adjourned.

Hudson Amateur Rowing Association—Annual Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Board of Delegates of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association was held at "The Woodbine" Parlors, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, last evening. BENJAMIN T. BRADY, the President and Commodore of the Club, occupied the chair. GEO. W. FORTMEYER, Secretary, was at his left. The Atlantic, Gulick, Waverly, Hudson and Vesper Clubs were represented. The resignations of the La Favorita Club, of New-Jersey; the Columbia, of New-York, and the Mutual, of Albany, were accepted, and the Portland Rowing Association, of Portland, Conn., was received into membership. It was announced that the affairs of the Society were in a harmonious and prosperous condition. Commodore BRADY proposed that a fund of $2,500 be raised by a lecture or other public entertainment; that a week's racing should take place at Saratoga in August, in which celebrated professionals should contend including such as WARD, HAMILL, BROWN, COULTER, ST. JOHN'S and others; that the best four-oared crews should be called out, and that the entrance fee for each boat be placed at $200, and the first prize at least $1,500. A committee was appointed to consider the matter, and have it discussed in all the clubs. Prominent parties pledged handsome support to the enterprise, and a number of applications from clubs in various places for membership await action. The following officers were elected by acclamation: BENJ. F. BRADY, of the Waverly Club, President; JOS. RUSSELL, of the Atlantic, First Vice-President; E. C. NEILSON, of the Hudson Club, Second Vice-President; THEO. M. TUTTLE, of the Atlantic Club, Treasurer; GEO. W. FORTMEYER, of the Waverly Club, Secretary. It was decided that no assessments, except the annual dues of $10, should be levied. The meeting then adjourned. A splendid banquet was then served.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

JOSE SCOTTO, the Spaniard, who unwittingly walked into the head-quarters of Col. WHITLEY'S secret service detectives, on Tuesday night, with cigars in unstamped boxes in his possession, which he wanted to sell, was sent to Ludlow-street Jail, by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, to await an examination. The complaint in the case was made by BOSTON GREENMAN.

The Tweed monument will of course be brazen and an "imposing affair." The following are the trustees appointed last evening at a meeting of the Tweed Testimonial Association, held at the Oriental Club-house, No. 235 East Broadway: A. Oakey Hall, Matthew T. Brennan, Richard B. Connolly, James O'Brien, Henry Smith, James M. Sweeny, Michael Norton, Thos. J. Creamer, John J. Bradley, Henry W. Genet, Charles Gaussmann, Charles E. Loew, Oswald Ottendorfer, Bernard Smyth, Walter W. Price, John Scott, Timothy J. Campbell, Michael Healy, Michael Madigan, Charles H. Hall, Patrick H. Keenan, Joseph Dowling, Thomas Coman, Albert Cardozo, William R. Roberts, J. Walker Fowler, Edward D. Basstord, Joseph Lyons, Eugene Durnin, James Watson, Douglas Taylor, Richard O'Gorman, John Cox, William H. Kane, William Miles, Charles P. Daly and Isaac Bell.

The French Republican Union of this City has taken action to procure subscriptions among the French-speaking workingmen and mechanics employed in the factories and workshops in the lower part of the City in aid of the wounded and destitute populations of those districts which have been devastated by the war in France. A central organization to direct the movement is to be formed, composed of delegates representing branch organizations. The funds thus raised will be transmitted monthly to the French Government at Bordeaux. The weekly subscriptions for the French Relief Fund received at the *Courrier* office during the past week amounted to $399, making, with the previous subscriptions from this source, a total of $32,629 05.

CHARLES V. TIFFANY, of Dansville, N. Y., was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, to answer the charge of false pretenses, preferred by JOHN N. REED, of No. 410 Broadway. After considerable debate, counsel for the defense decided to waive an examination, and go before the District-Attorney for bail. The Magistrate fixed the bail at $3,000, but refused to accept the bondsman offered, as he is not a resident of this county. A complaint was made by prisoner's counsel that his client had not been furnished with proper food, and it was noticeable for the fact that several other prisoners before the Magistrates have complained of the food furnished in the Tombs.

The annual tea party and social gathering of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. MCLEOD,) Twelfth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, will take place this evening. Rev. Drs. HALL, ORMISTON, MINGINS, and several other eminent speakers will make addresses. There will also be recitations and singing by the children of the Sabbath-school. This affair is under the management of the ladies of the church and Sabbath-school. There is no doubt that it will be one of the most agreeable occasions of the season.

The graduates of Bowdoin College, residing in New-York and vicinity, will hold their first annual reunion and dinner at DELMONICO'S, this evening, at 7 o'clock. All intending to be present are requested to send their address at once to the Secretary, GRANVILLE P. HAWES, Esq., No. 170 Broadway. As there are many graduates of the college in the City, a large attendance is anticipated.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, WILLIAM ROBINSON was held to answer for stabbing an old man named ALEXANDER MCGUIRE, in the arm, on the previous evening. The assault, it is alleged, originated in the refusal of a daughter of the prosecutor to marry ROBINSON, which preyed upon his mind so severely as to induce him to drink to such an extent as to bring on delirium tremens.

The workmen employed in cutting the new streets through Washington-square have disturbed some human remains buried there when the ground was used as a Potters' Field many years. Yesterday a boy found a skull and thigh bone, which he took to the Ninth Precinct Station-house, where the officials finally decided to send them to the Morgue and notify the Coroner. There will be no inquest, but the Coroner will give a permit for reinterment.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER in the case of JAMES TERRILL, a resident of Astoria, who was accidentally drowned on Sunday, at the foot of East Ninety-second-street, by walking overboard in the fog. The jury censured the Queens County Ferry Company for their neglect in not providing lights, chains, or barriers, for the protection of their passengers.

A musical entertainment was given at the Home of the Friendless Chapel, in East Twenty-ninth-street, last evening, by Home Industrial School No. 10. Messrs. WM. J. HILL, Signor BINTRAGO, Miss LOVECRAFT, Mrs. CANON, and Rev. J. F. ELDER assisted. A very pleasant and successful evening was the result. A large audience was present.

The M. T. Brennan Coterie held its annual ball at the Academy of Music, last evening, and the affair was largely attended. Nearly all the politicians of the City were present, and it was a late hour before the company dispersed. The music was furnished by Graufulas Seventh Regiment Band, and was one of the best features of the evening's entertainment.

WILLIAM CRIER, a barber, employed at No. 759 Washington-street, was arraigned before Judge COX, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of firing two shots of a revolver at LOUIS GUYER with felonious intent. It appeared the prisoner and GUYER were "on a spree."

The annual ball of the Hoboken Turtle Club was held, last evening, at Irving Hall, under brilliant auspices. The President, Mr. JAMES L. MILLER, assisted by an efficient committee, were successful in their endeavors to render the affair pleasant, and the ball was a complete success.

The employes of the American Merchant Union Express Company will hold their first annual ball this evening at Apollo Hall, under the auspices of the American Merchant Union Express Association. Great preparations have been made, and a delightful time is anticipated.

The Independent Lafayette Guard, a French organization of recent origin, of which M. LAFON is the President, held a meeting at the Harmonic Rooms, in Prince-street, last evening. Action was taken to organize as a military body with a view to revive the old Garde Lafayette.

ARTHUR X. BREED, the alleged forger, was yesterday fully committed by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, for trial in the sum of $2,500 bail. BREED could not furnish the necessary securities, so was remanded to his cell.

At Essex MarketPolice Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, SIMON WEIL, of No. 95 Avenue B, was held for trial on a charge of indecently assaulting FRANCES CUMMINGS, aged sixteen, of No. 209 Avenue C.

The residence of Major GIBBS, near Fort Tompkins, Clifton, S. I., formerly owned by WM. H. ASPINWALL, was totally destroyed by fire about 7 o'clock last evening. The loss, estimated at $20,000, is partially covered by insurance.

The French Canadian Society St. Jean Baptiste gave its fourteenth annual ball, last night, at Apollo Hall. It was a fine affair, and was largely patronized by the resident Canadians and their French compatriots.

The will case of Hatch *vs.* Puegnet, before Judge BRADY, in the Supreme Court, has gone over for the term, owing to the ill health of Mr. GRAHAM, defendant's counsel.

A quantity of human bones were unearthed, yesterday, by the workmen employed in Washington-square.

BROOKLYN.

By the annual report, just issued, of the directors of the Mercantile Library Association, it appears that the institution is now upon a satisfactory basis. Within the past two years, the membership has increased from 500 to 2,633. The total number of books in the library is 29,000 volumes. The average daily circulation is 229. The Treasurer's report shows that the regular receipts from ordinary sources have been $9,435 40, making, with $1,510, the income from buildings, and the balance already on hand of $96 25, a total sum of $11,041 65. The total disbursements have been $16,936 87. If we deduct from this the sum of $3,412 26, paid on old accounts, we find that the actual expenses of the year have been $13,524 61, or an excess over the receipts of $2,482 96.

Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, of Washington, last evening delivered a lecture on "The Many Wives of Utah," at the Central Baptist Church, Williamsburg. An unusually large audience, the majority of them being ladies, listened with evident delight to Mr. NEWMAN'S denunciation of the polygamatic system, and his exposures of the frauds and terror now exercised to enslave forever the wretched women who are now living unhappily in the Valley of the False Saints.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, EDWARD LEWIS was sent to the Penitentiary for one year for assaulting PATRICK CASSIDY, of No. 60 Nassau-street. THOMAS HOGAN was sent to the Penitentiary for a similar period for stealing seventy-five yards of cassimere from the store of SMITH & BUCKLEY, at No. 110 Broadway, E. D.

The Forty-seventh Regiment National Guard, gave a grand promenade concert last evening, at their armory, in Fourth-street, Williamsburg. At the conclusion of the promenade the large party partook of a sumptuous dinner. Several distinguished military and civic dignitaries participated.

GUSTAVUS HOOK became despondent, yesterday, because he could not get work, and attempted to commit suicide by cutting his wrist and then jumping overboard, at the foot of Dock-street. He was rescued, and taken to the Station-house.

Assistant Assessor WASS, of the Third Internal Revenue District, sent in his resignation yesterday to Gen. JOURDAN, who promptly accepted it. Mr. WASS, it appears, wanted leave of absence to go to Washington, which the General refused, and the resignation was the result.

BERNARD H. GEFKEN recovered $140 in the Supreme Court, yesterday, from JACOB MARQUART, for injuries sustained by being bitten by a dog belonging to him on the 17th of March last.

Ex-United States Marshal DALLON, of the Eastern District of the State of New-York, has brought action in the Supreme Court against the Brooklyn *Union* to recover $50,000 for alleged libel.

The frame building, No. 1 Stewart's-alley, owned by FRANCIS MACKEY, was nearly destroyed by fire, at 6 o'clock, last night. Loss, $1,000; not insured.

There were 188 deaths in Brooklyn during the past week, ten of which were from small-pox.

NEW-JERSEY.

The new depot in Newark, of the Newark and Paterson Railroad, will soon be completed. It will contain two waiting-rooms, refreshment saloon, &c. It is stated that the new iron bridge which is to span the Passaic River at Newark and help to continue the road to New-York, has already been completed and will be put down in the Spring. The foundation for the Newark and New-York Railroad Depot, at Ferry-street, Newark, was laid before the contractors discovered that they were off the line, and the work was consequently torn up and the foundation laid in its proper place.

The annual meeting of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society was held at the State-house, in Trenton, yesterday. The report of the Executive Committee showed that the property of the Company had considerably increased, and that with proper management the Society might soon be made self-sustaining. The Treasurer's report states that there is now $2,842 in the treasury. A Board of Directors, thirty in number were elected, and at a subsequent meeting the Board elected Gen. N. N. HALSTEAD, President, for the ensuing year. The next annual fair will be held on the 19, 20th, 21st and 22d of September, 1871.

Mr. CHARLES TUTTLE, a gentleman aged about forty-seven years, and a book-keeper for the firm of YATES & WHORTON, hatters, in Newark, mysteriously disappeared on Tuesday morning, and has not since been seen. He had been in poor health since Christmas, and his family, as well as his near friends, are almost frantic on account of his unexplained absence. He is an old resident of Newark, and a man greatly respected. When last seen he was in the vicinity of the Newark and New-York Railroad depot, Tuesday morning.

Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTISS lectured in Newark last evening on "Dickens." The lecture was one of the Clayvin course, and drew together an audience which filled to overflowing the First Baptist Church. For several days tickets have been in great demand, and the attendance showed how fully Mr. CURTISS is appreciated by Newark lecture-goers. The lecture was listened to with marked attention, and is voted to be one of the grandest of all the course.

At about 7½ o'clock last evening the skies over the Jersey shore were lighted up by a great fire on the meadows. The dried grass was set on fire near Snake Hill, and the fierce wind that was blowing over the waste carried the flames with great rapidity. Considerable alarm was occasioned to many who were not aware of the cause of the sudden conflagration.

A widow named DYER, living at No. 120 Canal-street, Newark, was yesterday discovered in a very impoverished condition. She has eight small children, the oldest fourteen years of age, without sufficient clothing to appear in the streets. The three youngest were entirely naked. They will receive immediate attention from the Overseer of the Poor.

Yesterday the printers on the Jersey City *Times* struck, and demanded the discharge of the foreman. This the office refused to accede to, and applied to the Typographical Union. The Union immediately repudiated the action of its members, and secured other men to take their places in the office.

A new county, to be called "Fruitland," is to be set apart in the southern part of New-Jersey. A remonstrance has been sent to the Legislature by the residents of Beuna Vista Township, Atlantic County, against being included in the county about to be formed.

Yesterday afternoon, Col. R. C. PARKER, United States Army, commanding a battalion of 300 men, passed over the New-Jersey Railroad with this force, to relieve the Eighteenth Infantry, now stationed at Atlanta, Ga.

The taxable value of real and personal property in New-Jersey is $589,341,023, an increase of over $50,000,000 in one year.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Lieut. Farquhar, under date of Jan. 6, reports the arrival of the steamer *Kansas*, under his command, at Vera Cruz. He would remain three or four days in obedience to orders from Capt. Shufeldt, commanding the Tehuantepec Surveying Expedition.

Capt. J. N. Craig, of the Tenth Infantry, is relieved from duty as Indian Agent of the Cherokee Agency, Indian Territory, and is ordered to join his regiment.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—COTTON firm; Middling Upland, 15¼c.; do. Gulf, 16¼c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $6 75@$7 25 for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota; $6 25@$6 50 for Pennsylvania; $6 37½@$7 50 for Indiana and Ohio. WHEAT firm; Western Red at $1 56@$1 58; Pennsylvania do., $1 36@$1 40. RYE steady at 95c. CORN active; Yellow, 76c.; Mixed Western, 73c. OATS—Steady demand at 57c.@59c. COFFEE unchanged. SUGAR—Cuba, 9⅜c.@9⅝c. for fair and good Refining; 9¾c.@10¼c. for Grocery grades. MOLASSES—Orleans sold at 68c.@73c. PROVISIONS firm, with moderate sales. PETROLEUM looking up; Crude at 17½c.; Refined, 23¼c.@24c. WHISKY dull. Western IRON at 94c. By auction, today, the cargo of the brig *Elvie Allen* was sold as follows: 4,150 boxes of Messina Oranges, at $2 85@$3, and 989 boxes do. Lemons, at $5 30@$5 70, cash and thirty days.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 18.—FLOUR steady; sales 1,000 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White Winter; $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but quiet; sales one car Extra White Michigan at $1 65; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 45. CORN quiet. OATS held at 57c. for Western. BARLEY, 90c.@$1 for Canada. BUCKWHEAT dull; sales, 1,000 bushels Old Canada at 57c. CORN-MEAL, $1 75 for bolted; $1 65 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $24@$25; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middling, $30@$33 ℔ ton, as to quality. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80; and to Albany, $5 80 ℔ ton.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—COTTON dull and drooping; Middling, 14¼c. FLOUR advancing; Family, $6@$6 25. WHEAT firm, scarce and higher; Red, $1 25@$1 28. CORN quiet and unchanged. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet and weak. Mess PORK sold at $21 50; $21 was the best offer at the close. LARD—11¼c. for Steam; demand light. Bulk MEATS—11¼c. for Sides, 11c. asked; sales 100,000 lbs. Clear Rib at 11c., seller March. Green MEATS in good demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Sides, 9¼c.@9½c. HAMS, 12¼c.@13c. BACON—9¾c. for Shoulders; 11¾c.@12c. for Sides; only a limited jobbing demand. Live HOGS quiet and weak at $7 25@$7 40; Dressed Hogs, $8 75; receipts, 3,200 head. WHISKY in good demand and higher at 88c. EXCHANGE 1-10c. off buying.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—WHEAT—The market is strong for Ambers; White and medium grades are firm; Amber State and Western, $1 45@$1 50; White, State and Western, $1 55@$1 65; Extra Amber, $1 55, and Diehl, $1 72@$1 75. RYE is nominal; State, $1. CORN—Moderate demand; limited sales Western Mixed at 78c.@80 for New and Old. BARLEY—Demand moderate; two-rowed State, 75c.@85c.; six-rowed do., 85c.@95c.; Canada East, 90c.@95c., and Canada West, including Bay Quinte, at 95c.@$1 10. BARLEY-MALT weak; we quote two-rowed State, City made, at $1 10; six-rowed do. at $1 25, and Canada West do., $1 30@$1 40. OATS steady but in moderate request with sales of State and Western at 58c.@61c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 18.—FLOUR firmer; sales, 350 bbls., at $6@$6 50 for Western Spring; $6 50@$6 75 Western Bakers'; $6 75@$7 Western Amber, and $7 50@$8 for White Western; 250 bbls. City ground at $6@$6 50 for Spring; $6 50@$7 25 for Amber; $7 50@$8 for White; also 150 bbls. Rye at $4 75. WHEAT neglected; Spring nominal at $1 31. CORN higher; sales 3,000 bushels new at 70c., in store. OATS neglected. BARLEY dull; 800 bushels Canada sold at 82c. RYE firmly held at $1. PEAS and SEEDS neglected. PORK higher; $22 for heavy Mess. LARD higher at 13¼c. HIGHWINES nominally 91c.@92c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—FLOUR quiet, firm and unchanged. WHEAT steady and irregular; No. 2, $1 19@$1 19¼, cash; $1 20@$1 20¼, seller February. CORN firm; New, No. 2, 46¼c.@47c. cash, and seller January; 47c.@47¼c., seller February. OATS quiet and firm; No. 2, 42¼c. cash. RYE firm, with light offerings; No. 2, 80c. BARLEY firm; No. 2, 83c.@83¼c. Mess PORK steady at $20 25@$20 50 cash. LARD steady at 11¾c.@12c. MEATS quiet and easier; nominally lower. WHISKY firm, with light offerings; sales at 86c.; generally held higher. Dressed HOGS quiet at $7 90; sales chiefly at $8 09@$8 75 bid, to arrive.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 34@$1 35. CORN firm at 43c.@45c. for Mixed in bulk. OATS firmer at 40c.@44c. in bulk. BARLEY unchanged. RYE firmer at 80c. WHISKY quiet at 88c. TOBACCO, HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK firm at $21@$21 50. Bulk MEATS dull; loose Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 12¼c.@13c. LARD—Prime, 11¼c.@11¾c. HOGS active; sales at $6 75@$7 10. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour; 11,600 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 18.—TOBACCO—Sales 102 hhds.; common to good Lugs, $6@$6 75; low to medium, $7@$12. BAGGING dull and nominal. COTTON heavy; Middling, 13¾c. FLOUR firm at $5 25. GRAIN quiet. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $21 50. LARD, 12¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. WHISKY quiet at 88c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 18.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 37. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour; 24,000 bushels Wheat; 3,000 bushels Corn; 5,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 410 bales; gross receipts, 1,040 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,290 bales; to the Continent, 223 bales; coastwise, 200 bales; stock, 11,710 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 18.—COTTON steady; in fair demand; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 1,162 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,858 bales; coastwise, 185 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 59,797 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 18.—Crude TURPENTINE, $1 80@$3. Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 45c. Small sales of RESIN reported at $1 75 for Strained. TAR, $1 65. COTTON closed quiet.

GALVESTON, Jan. 18.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 427 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 721 bales; to the Continent, 1,440 bales; coastwise, 200 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 57,267 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 14¾c.@15c.; net receipts, 13,124 bales; gross, 13,811 bales; exports, to Cork, 2,851 bales; to Barcelona, 1,112 bales; sales, 6,250 bales; stock, 199,730 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 18.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 1,702 bales; exports, to Spain, 400 bales; coastwise, 776 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 34,282 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 18—COTTON in moderate demand; Middling, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 4,787 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,932 bales; coastwise, 2,113 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 81,978 bales.

NORFOLK, Jan. 18.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 1,607 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,112 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 9,861 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 18.—COTTON weak; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 225 bales; exports, coastwise, 112 bales; stock, 3,013 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 18.—COTTON dull at 14¼c.; receipts, 2,235 bales; shipments, 1,455 bales. FLOUR firm. GRAIN and MEAT—Markets bare. LARD quiet at 12¼c.@14c.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 18.—GRAIN—No sales reported. PETROLEUM—Refined firm at 22¼c.@23c.; Crude nominally $4 80@$4 90.

DETROIT, Jan. 18.—WHEAT firm; Extra, $1 43; No. 1 at $1 35. CORN and OATS quiet and unchanged.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 18.—COTTON opened with a good demand at 14¼c. for Middling, but closed dull at 14c.@14¼c.; sales, 1,270 bales; receipts, 1,112 bales.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 68 bales; gross receipts, 2,270 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 7,000 bales.

[Advertisement.]

ONE-HALF THE HUMAN RACE RUN TO WICKEDNESS and waste through ignorance of their capacities and powers. A PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, at No. 389 Broadway, ought to double the power and happiness of any man.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 18—*In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Warren and daughter, Miss Allen, Miss Hanks, Miss Warren, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sloane, H. W. Wellington, W. B. Richardson, D. Lybrandt, D. Smith, L. W. Jerome, S. Montero, R. Benidoes, E. Sturges, F. Pigue, J. Hope, J. E. Emery, Mrs. Emery and 2 children, Gen. W. Merritt, Capt. and Mrs. Sinclair, L. R. Whitehead, J. Barr, L. Hutchinson, Wm. Valentine, C. O. Bahker, George Frits, Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Kirkdale, infant and servant, Hon. H. Street, C. Johnson, E. R. Messnell.

JAN. 18—*In steam-ship Nebraska, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Hartman Vreeland and child, Miss Lucy La Tourette, D. R. Ross, Dr. E. P. Jones, Mr. C. Niedieck, J. G. Forde, Benj. L. Stowe, H. Bland, Master Louis, Mrs. and Miss Downs, Mrs. E. Curtis and niece, C. Madigan, Mr. Hodding, James Sharland, D. P. V. S. Pruyn, W. C. Beck.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—J. E. Broom, Wm. Hargram, Mrs. A. M. Hershey, J. S. Munn, H. L. Krunse, L. O. Bennett, N. Schwartz, Capt. Phillips, and 11 steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:21 | Sun sets.......5:02 | Moon rises..6:07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.6:36 | Gov. Island...7:25 | Hell Gate...8:47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Erin, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Hatteras, Blackwood, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Alexandra, (Br.,) Brown, Cork via Savannah, Jas. W. Elwell; Europa, (N. G.,) Pichler, Bremen, H. Koop.

Barks Chlorio, (N. G.,) Lund, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Goethe, (N. G.,) Koch, Cork for orders, Chas. Luling & Co.; Mindet, (Nor.,) Brunsgaard, Cork or Salem for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Gessner, (N. G.,) Christopher, Bremen, Herman Koop & Co.; Annie, (Br.,) Smith, Adelaide and Dunedin, R. W. Cameron; Brilliant, Sprague, Matanzas, James W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs D. B. Doane, Veasie, Point-a-Pitre, (Guad.,) Miller & Haughton; G. F. Geary, Conklin, St. Jago, Evans, Ball & Co.

Schrs. Susan Stetson, Yates, Mobile, J. D. Hurlbut & Son; Harriet Baker, Webber, Baltimore.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Leopard, Baker, Philadelphia, for Boston.

United States steam-frigate California, Pitchie, from Boston. The California carries 21 guns.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Jan. 14, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Ship California, (of Boston,) Willcomb, Altata Sept. 12, with brazil-wood to Fred. Baker. Was 27 ds. to the line in Pacific; crossed in 111 40 W.; thence 27 ds. to 50 S. in the Pacific, and lon. 97 46 W.; was 14 ds. to 56 S. and lon. 47 30 W. in the Atlantic; had very light winds from S. E. to S. round the Cape, and fine weather, with remarkably smooth sea; passed a number of vessels bound to the westward; was 30 ds. from 50 S. to the line in Atlantic; crossed in lon. 38 25 W.; thence was — ds. to port, making 127 ds. passage. Had light north-easterly winds from lat. 31 S. until we reached 6 S., when we took S. E. trades; was 26 ds. from the equator to off Barnegat; have been in the Bay since, in thick weather. On the night of the 16th January, died J. Phillips, seaman, native of Sweden, aged twenty-five, of consumption. On the 17th, at 5½ A. M., collided with ship Sunrise, from Leghorn, loaded with marble, &c.; both ships receiving great damage. In the collision, thinking the S. would sink, being loaded heavily with marble, the Captain and family and all hands got on board the California. After the ships were separated, the Captain (being seriously hurt by a fall) sent the mate and four men, with the carpenter, to look at the S. Found her fit to get in port, so the men returned and the mate was ordered to take her in to New-York.

Ship Sunrise, Luce, Leghorn Oct. 30, with marble, rags, &c., to Howland & Frothingham. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 3; experienced heavy W. gales up the straits; split sails, &c.; since then had fine weather. In the collision with ship California had bulwarks, two boats and forecastle stove and fore rigging carried away. See report of ship California.

Ship E. W. Stetson Moore, London Nov. 30, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Took the southern passage, and had fine weather; Jan. 14, lat. 35 15 N., lon. 71 45 W., spoke bark May Stetson, from Catania, for Providence.

Bark Susan M. Dudman, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Gardiner, Ardrossan, Oct. 15, via Holly Head Nov. 26, with pig-iron to Richard Irwin & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Jan. 9, lat. 37 30, lon. 67 10, experienced a heavy N. W. gale in which sprung heel of maintopmast; since then experienced variable weather. Jan. 16, lat. 40 30, lon. 72, spoke brig Simoda, (Br.,) from Swansea for Philadelphia, 45 ds. out. The Susan M. Dudman put into Holly Head with loss of sails, cargo shifted and leaking badly.

Bark Polinus, (Aust.,) Mifka, Leghorn 70 ds. and Gibralter 45 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to C. Fabbricotti—vessel to order. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage; lost foretopsail-yard and split sails.

Bark Medusa, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Dinsmore, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co. Took the middle passage and had fine weather; Dec. 30, lat. 25, lon. 37, passed an American brig bound W.; Jan. 4, lat. 25 28, lon. 55 W., passed bark Caroline, (Swe.,) bound W.; Jan. 14, lat. 35 30, lon. 72 40, brig Olaf, (Norw.,) from Belfast for Philadelphia, 63 ds. out; Jan. 16, lat. 40, lon. 73, saw an American ship with flag flying, with letters J. L. H. P., commercial code.

Bark Aphrodite, (of St John, N. B.,) Reid, Shields, via Gravesend Dec. 31, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Took the southern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Coranccopia, (of Findhorn,) Sterne, Messina 56 ds., with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 19. Had fine weather the entire passage. Dec. 25, off Palma Island, spoke brig Susan, of Nova Scotia, bound to St. Thomas.

Bark Union, (of Gibraltar,) Green, Cadis 42 ds., with mdse to J. Bensusan, Jr. Had heavy W. gales up to Madeira; came across from lat. 24 to 26 N. up to lon. 61 W.; Jan. 7 and 8 experienced a heavy gale, commencing at S. W., and bearing around to N. E.

Bark Marianna III., (Port.,) Pallia, Lisbon 48 ds., with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Had variable weather.

Brig C. F. Eaton, (Windsor, N. S.,) Elwood, Patros, Oct. 27, with currants to John E. Devlin & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Had strong westerly gales in the eastern part of the Mediterranean; came the southern passage and took the trades in lat. 30 20, lon. 21 30; had moderate winds and fine weather; 9th inst., lat. 31 28, lon. 73 03, had a N. W. gale; since, light easterly winds and fine weather until up to Barnegat, and then thick weather.

Brig Clara and Agnes, (of Arichat,) Garrion Point-a-Pitre 25 ds. and Anguilla 17 ds., with sugar to H. A. Vatable & Son—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.; left no vessels. Had fine weather.

Brig Two Brothers, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Pike, Harbor Grace, N. F., 30 ds., with herrings to R. B. Currie. For last 20 ds. had strong westerly gales and light easterly winds and calms.

Schr. O. M. Marrett, (of Booth Bay,) Reed, Kingston, Ja., 13 ds., with oranges to D. L. Sturges—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had strong N. and N. E. winds, and heavy sea the entire passage. Left brig Susan J. Strout to load for Boston.

Schr. M. L. Wedmore, Terry, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Surf, Warwick, New Haven.

Schr. Oliver Speliman, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Perry, Millstonepoint.

Schr. Americus, Ferris, Virginia.

Schr. Clara, Jones, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., thick.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Abyssinia and Nebraska, for Liverpool; Erin, for do.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Arr. barks Tatay, from Buenos Ayres; R. A. Allen, from New-Orleans.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Arr. steam-ship Neptune, from New-York; barks Oder, from Messina, and Bessie Simpson, from Gottenburg.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 18.—Arr. brig Flora, from New-York, and schr. Harmona, from Belfast, Me. Sld. bark Sitka, for the Gulf of Mexico, and brig Fannie Butler, for Bucksville.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 18.—Arr. schr. Ella May, for Boston, leaking badly; Emma L. Rich, Tangier, for Boston; Roswell, Providence, Portland.

17th—Arr. bark Henry Flitner, Palermo, for Boston; also arr. brig Katahdin, Rio Grande, Brazil, Nov. 9, via St. Thomas Dec. 25, for Boston.

Sld. Schrs. Emma L. Rich and Ella May.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 18.—Arr. steam-ships Montgomery, from New-York, and Kensington, from Boston. Sld. steam-ships Sideman, for Liverpool, and General Barnes, for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 17.—The Cunard steam-ship Parthia, Capt. Watson, from New-York Jan. 5, for Liverpool, touched here at 7 P. M. yesterday, and proceeded.

The Inman steam-ship City of Brussels, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York Jan. 7, for Liverpool, touched here at 4½ A. M. today, and proceeded.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.—The Inman steam-ship City of Halifax, from Charleston, S. C., has arrived.

THE BEST INVESTMENT

IN THE MARKET!

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

(ILLINOIS AND INDIANA.)

SUBSCRIPTIONS, $1,800,000; MORTGAGE, $16,000 PER MILE; $800,000 ALREADY SOLD. ROAD 200 MILES IN LENGTH, including Evansville Division, all under construction. 91 MILES COMPLETED AND HANDSOMELY EQUIPPED.

DAILY RECEIPTS, from $500 to $1,400 PER DAY.

THE SHORTEST AND BEST POSSIBLE LINE BETWEEN ST. LOUIS (the largest city in the West) and NASHVILLE, (the largest in Tennessee,) ST. LOUIS and EVANSVILLE, (the second in Indiana,) ST. LOUIS and LOUISVILLE, (the largest in Kentucky;) running through an old thickly-settled and highly-productive region, and COMMANDING, WITHOUT COMPETITION, THE BEST FREIGHTING BUSINESS IN THE WEST.

The inexhaustible Salt Wells of Gallatin County, and the valuable Iron and Lead deposits of S. E. Illinois, are tributary to this road, while the entire line is underlaid by the Illinois Coal-field, NOW YIELDING FROM NINE TO THIRTY MILLION TONS PER SQUARE MILE.

The Coal-carrying business alone in three years will pay the interest on the entire cost of the road.

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST THE

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock, and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times before maturity be receivable AT TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM, (or 1.10,) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20's can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income *one-third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

Those living in localities remote from Banks may send money or other bonds directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, &c., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this Loan.

FOR SALE BY

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON,

Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company,

By most National Banks, and by Brokers generally throughout the country.

Security and Safety.

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Free of Government Tax,

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT

SINKING FUND

of the

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

Denominations,

$500 AND $1,000.

ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN,

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